The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 61 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 13' 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	...de
1914				
14th. March	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Plantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
26th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	..
4th. ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
10th. ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
27th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495		Rs. 981 or Rs. 742-8.	
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528		Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Sup...erintendent.
18c P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Jinsen Maru.	Sano.	3785	20th. Mar.	31st. Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	2nd. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Terada	4425	27th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6128	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	10th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4965	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov
*Trafford Hall	6321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8thJan.' 1

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	se2ndCl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles(out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.;

Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,900,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tienling
Honoluiu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 16th March 11 a.m., †P. D. & C. M.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 19th Mar. 9 a .m. ‡C. M.
DUMRA, 1695, Fri. 20th Mar. *6 a.m., Direct
†Porebunder. Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. KASARA, 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 19th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "LINDULA" 3,358 tons, on Thursday, the 19th March, calling at Verawal, Mangarol, Karachi, Twadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein Bushire, Noweit, Mahomera and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA .....4413 ,, 16th ,,
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 30th ,,
Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle of other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

13th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA	... 5091	J. Thomson	14th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA	'... 5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	... 6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	 5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA	...6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	 6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massil a	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is ...ned to arrive within the period of their les

The adve ed rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY,
7, Esplanade Road.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,009,600
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore Cant., Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, DIS. BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile Easy to carry, easy to take.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Two months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

STEEL BARLESS PIANOS.

Those executants who are interested in the construction and history of the Pianoforte upon which they perform, and who can trace and have followed with close attention the addition of the various improvements in the Pianoforte generally will, all the more, relish the delicious touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD NEW BARLESS GRAND PIANO

which we are now exhibiting at our Piano Saloon.

Broadwood's new system of construction is entirely opposed to the accepted canon of piano making. Instead of an unyielding frame of cast iron, an elastic but very powerful frame of steel is used, all internal bars are omitted, a free toned open frame has been substituted for the "gridiron" casting and the results are the Barless Pianofortes.

The resilience of the new patent frame has a great influence upon the tone of the Pianoforte and John Broadwood and Sons, as the result of constant experiments carries on during a long period, have perfected a construction which, like so many other great Broadwood improvements, is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-equality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth.

The development of the new system has become possible only with the latest advances of the metallurgical art, for, until quite recently, steel castings such as Mess s Broadwood now use could not be manufactured.

The verdict of the jury at the last International Exhibition, held at Paris, was that Pianofortes made with the Broadwood Barless or open frame are unsurpassed for purity, equality and freedom of tone. It may be added that gradation of power which is one of the musician's greatest materials can be more easily utilized in the Barless Broadwood than any other Pianoforte with the ordinary framing.

Sole Agents For Broadwood Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZ EE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS uncer the above hea ing are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

A FRENCH LADY desires to give lessons in French. Apply to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1838

WANTED—2 Billiard Markers, pay Rs. 15, free uniform and quarters.—Apply SECRETARY, Wheler Club Ld., Meerut. 1234

WANTED.—DESPATCHER for a News Paper Office. Stating previous experience. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

WANTED three Entrance Passed or F. A. Christian Teachers.—Apply The MANAGER, A. P. Mission School, Jhansi, U. P. 1242

WANTED—A child's saddle and bridle, second hand, must be in good condition. Suitable for child of five years.—Mrs. C. HARRISON, Kopargaon, Ahmednagar District. 1241

WANTED, English-knowing CLERK immediately, knowledge accounts, able typewriter, pay Rs. 15 to 20 monthly with prospects. Apply CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Deolali. 1238

WANTED by a Cambridge graduate a POST as School-Master, Secretary, or tutor to son of Ruling Chief. Apply to "C. A. M." care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1214

WANTED to INVEST 10 LAKHS on security of immoveable property in Bombay locality Fort, reasonable rate of interest.—Apply to "Security" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1300.

WANTED a Military Band Master on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per mensem with free quarters—Apply at once to COMMANDANT TIPPERAH STATE FORCE, Agartala. (Bengal). 1235

WANTED A CANVASSER, salary, Rs. 50 to 75. Terms on application, none but business a man need apply to—
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Durbar Press,
1232 Gwalior.

WANTED immediately by Englishman small furnished FLAT or two well-furnished rooms facing West in good situation. Fort prefered. Apply to Box No. 336, tion. Fort preffered. Apply to Box No. 336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1879

MEN'S WEAR DEPT.—WANTED a capable and experienced European Assistant.
FRANCIS, HARRISON HATHAWAY & Co.,
1208 CALCUTTA.

WANTED.—For the Band 33rd Punjabis, a Sergeant of fully qualified N.C.O. from a British band to take the place of the Bandmaster now on leave place vacant for two or three months. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 33rd Punjabis, Bannu. 1209

WANTED two BUTLERS for Officers, Mess, Deolali, Mahomedans. Must understand Mess work. Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Fare paid. Chits to be forwarded, which will be returned if the applicant is not accepted.
Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Deolali
1240 Garrison Mess.

WANTED for the Maharajah's High School, Kishangarh (Rajputana), a HEAD MASTER on a salary of Rs. 50—60 per month. A Graduate with teaching experience preferred. Applications will be received by the Undersigned till 31st of March, 1914.
DIWAN BAHADUR K. L. PAONASKER,
1169 Chief Member of State Council.

WANTED.— INSPECTORS and Assistant Inspectors for each District and Tahsil in U. P. pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, respectively. Preference will be given to landholders. Apply at once with testimonials to A. B. LAL, F.R.H.S., General Secretary, All India Cattle Preservation Society Ltd., Lucknow. 1213

WANTED a JUNIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR (European) for service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400, on approved service. Free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials to AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 1225

WANTED a B.A., as an ASSISTANT TEACHER for A. V. School Ankleswar, State Second Language and Voluntary Subjects. Salary between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Apply soon to the undersigned. Ankleswar, 9th March, 1914.
JAMSEDJEE NUSSERWANJI GINIVALLA,
President,
1871 Ankleswar Municipality.

WANTED:

WANTED two POLICEMEN to work as INSPECTORS. Pay Rs. 100 and 75, Men with ten years' experience and well up in detective work only need apply with testimonials to MAHARAJA, BHAVNAGAR. 1213

WANTED a Traffic Superintendent with Indian experience, must have belonged to the Officers grade, and not afraid of work. Salary from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month according to qualification.—Apply to S. O. HEINEMANN, Manager Light Railways, C/o Messrs. MARTIN & Co., Calcutta. 1234

WANTED A Competent, Intelligent and Energetic HEADMASTER on Rs. 40 per month for the Ambikapur Middle English School. None need apply who has not passed the Matriculation examination and who has no practical experience.—Apply with copies of testimonials to RAJA SAHEB DEO BAHADUR, State Sirguja, C. P. 1236

WANTED for the Maharajah's High School Kishangarh, (Rajputana), a HEADMASTER on a salary of Rs. 50—60 per month. A Graduate with teaching experience preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned till 31st of March 1914.—DIWAN BAHADUR K. L. PAONASKER, Chief Member of State Council. 1233

WANTED a capable and energetic Parsi, Graduate preferred about 30 years of age, to take up an appointment (affording very good future prospects to a really bright man) as Personal Assistant to the Manager in a European Company. One having business aptitude and capability for handling men and maintaining efficiently a selling organization need only apply. Good references and Security indispensable. Apply to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1867

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.—WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER—temporary only—for designing and carrying out works of sub-soil water and storm water Drainage in connection with Anti-Malarial operations. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem. Only those with experience in such works need apply.
Applications containing particulars as to age, qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 1st April, 1914.
JAMES R. COATS, B.Sc., Assoc., M. Inst., C.E.,
Engineer.
Ripon Buildings, 9th March, 1914.

WANTED young energetic qualified Veterinary Assistants for this department. The general conditions of employment are as follows:—On first appointment, Rs. 30 per mensem which may rise to Rs. 40, 50 and 60 after each five years of approved service. A fixed pony allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem is made to itinerating Veterinary Assistants. Veterinary Inspectors are generally selected from suitable Senior Veterinary Assistants and receive Rs. 75 per mensem rising to Rs. 120 and a grade of Deputy Superintendents has recently been created from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.
Apply to
E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.
Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department,
United Provinces,
1231 Lucknow.

WANTED—An experienced Electrical Engineer for the post of ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR for Sind-Headquarters, Karachi. Pay Rs. 400 to 600 (according to qualifications) PLUS allowances admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. Appointment will be on the temporary establishment, detailed conditions of which will be communicated to applicants. The Electrical Inspector will be required to purchase and maintain a motor cycle for the proper discharge of his duties. Applicants should clearly furnish information on the following points and submit copies of certificates regarding (c) and (d):—
(a) Nationality or caste,
(b) Date of birth,
(c) Educational qualifications,
(d) Practical experience,
(e) Married or single.
(f) Minimum pay expected,
(g) Knowledge of Sindhi and Hindustani.
Applicants, already in employ, should submit applications THROUGH their present employers. All applications should be addressed to the undersigned and submitted so as to reach him ON OR BEFORE THE 10th APRIL 1914.
H. J. M. COUSENS.
Under Secretary to Government.
Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle, 7th March 1914. 1239

FOR SALE.

MADAME SEMLOH.—Apollo Buildings has latest styles in Millinery and etc. Prices to suit all. Ladies' Hats cleaned and renovated. 1597

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE—Grey Waler Gelding 15 hands, 8 years old, Grand hunter, very clever across melon ground, good fencer, moderately fast. Regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season. Upto great weight. Present owner rides over 15 stone. Open to Veterinery examination and trial. Owner going home. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply
K. HEWLETT,
1738 Palli Hill, Bandra.

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING ON LEAVE.—One 15 H.P. HUMBER 5 seater Car; recently done up and in excellent running order. New cape hood last month.
Apply CAPT. W. LUMSDEN, Government Dockyard, Bombay.
CHESTNET AUSTRALIAN GELDING. by Gold Dust, 15-2 6 years, landed about 6 months. Very fast, likely to make good hunter or pigsticker.
Can be seen at BALDOCK'S. 1820

FOR SALE.

TWO LION CUBS FOR SALE. Apply to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, Wankaner (Kathiawar). 1237

FOR SALE two MOTOR CARS French makes two and four seated Torpedo 10 H.P. 4 Cylinders, brand new. Apply to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1863

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SALE—Available after 15th March. Owner Going to the Hills 20 H. P. Ford 1913 model fitted with master Vibrator. Only landed in December, 1913. English torpedo body painted grey and upholstered throughout in green leather. Perfect running order, and as good as new, Stepney (unused), lamps and tools complete. Can be seen or tried in Delhi, Rs. 3,000.
.355 Mannlicher Schonauer Rifle, take down model, in leather case with about 40 rounds ammunition, Rs. 175. Apply to Capt. J. MACKENZIE, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi. 1222

BOATS FOR SALE—One Clinker built outrigged right-oar boat about 56½ feet long. Roller sliding seats. Canvas both ends. Price Rs. 200.
One do. do. do. do. Rs. 100.
One Tub Four, 33½ feet long, outrigged. Roller sliding seats. Back rail and Cushion. Price Rs. 200.
One Clinker built outrigged four oar boat, 37½ feet lon. Roller sliding seats. Wooden ends. Price Rs. 100.
Four Rob Roy Canoes, about 14 feet long, Canvas ends. Price Rs. 45 each.
The above are in good condition and fit for several years hard work.
Apply to the.
HONY. SECRETARY,
Royal Connaught Boat Club,
1238 Kirkee.

TO BE LET.

A FIRST FLOOR FLAT facing West with E.L.F.F., 3 bed-rooms, Dinning and drawing open all sides TO LET. Apply to Box No. 335 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1869

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSANI B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

TO LET.—Bungalow, "COMMODORE HALL," Warden Road, Cumballa Hill.—April 7th to September 20th preferably as chumbery: which tenant would like to join till November. Large garden: Tennis Court: Stabling. Rent only Rs. 175. Furnished. Apply to
A. R. BURCH,
Bombay Gas Co., Ld.,
1876 Standard Bldgs., Hornby Road.

NOTICES.

THE PIONEER BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., have by a Resolution dated the 6th instant, made a call of Rupees Five per share and that such call should be paid by the Shareholders. on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1914, at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
By order of the Board of Directors,
B. G. GAJIVALA.
Manager.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort,
Bombay, 12th March, 1914. 1878

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "GRAZ," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 15.
The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.
APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH day.
ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.
W. DENSO,
1875 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STANDARD FORMS of this Railway System for three years, commencing from 1st July, 1914.
2. Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914 and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a Sealed Cover, superscribed TENDERS FOR PRINTING.
3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914.
4. Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Re. 5, and all other information and terms may be had on application to
THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Ry.,
Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, 7th March, 1914. 1241

NOTICES.

THE HINDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00 '0.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.
DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nata Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.
GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.
FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—
THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.
RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEROGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAGJIVAN VISHRAM late of Bombay Halai Bhatia Hindu Shroff a widower residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort.....Deceased.
PURSHOTAM MADON of Bombay Halai Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, broker's son of the abovenamed deceased residing at Bazar Gate Street, Fort.....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 7th day of March, 1914.
Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
1874 Attorneys for Petitioner.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTICE.

THE Railway Board invite tenders for the annual supply of 80,000 Broad Gauge 9 ft. by 10 in. by 5" in.) and 20,000 Metre Gauge (6 ft. by 8 in. by 4½ in.). Sleepers for State Worked Railways during the next 5 years (April 1915 to March 1920 inclusive) of the following indigenous woods:—
1. Dipterocarpus tuberculatus "In" (Burma).
2. Dipterocarpus turbinatus, "Gurjan" (Andamans); "Kanyin" (Burma).
3. Dipterocarpus alatus, "Kanyin" (Burma).
4. Dipterocarpus pilosus, "Hollong" (Assam).
5. Terminalia tomentosa, "Sain," "Saj," "Matti," (Bombay, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa; "Taukkyau" (Burma).
6. Terminalia Myriocarpa, "Hollock" (Assam).
7. Terminalia Catappa, "Almond" (Andamans) "White Bambwe."
8. Myristica Irya. "Mutwinda" (Andamans) "Black Chuglam."
9. Bischofia Javanica, "Uriam" (Assam) "Tayokthe," "Yepadank," "Pogaungsa," "Aukhyu" (Burma).
2. Tenderers should state in the tender the numbers of each kind of sleepers that are tendered for and if more than one kind is entered in the tender should quote rate for each kind and also an all round rate for all kinds.
3. The sleepers must be free from knots, cracks, shakes and splits and must be antiseptically treated. All sleepers must be thoroughly seasoned before treatment.
4. The method of treatment should be either—
(i) The ordinary open tank method with coal tar creosote oils alone or mixed with not more than 50 per cent. of Borneo or Burma earth oils. Impregnation by this method must extend to at least 15 lbs. of oil pet B. G. sleeper in the case of numbers 1 to 4 of the list given in para. 1 and 10 lbs. per B. G. sleeper in the case of numbers 5 to 9. For M. G. sleepers half the above amounts.
(ii) Powellizing, as per the Company's Specifications.
(iii) Treatment under pressure, e. g. the "Rueping" method. In the case of treatment under pressure the sleepers must be treated under the conditions and specifications laid down by the patentees or originators of the various processes.
Any treatment while in progress will be open to inspection from time to time by an officer acting on behalf of the Railway Board.
5. The coal tar creosote oil used for impregnation in method (i) above should not be below the following grade:—
Specific gravity at 50 deg. C—1.096.

Water	Trace only
Solids at 15 deg. C	Nil
Tar acids	5 per cent.

DISTILLATION.

1st drop at	...	221 deg. C
3rd drop at	...	230 „ C
11th do.	...	250 „ C
30th do.	...	270 „ C
51th do.	...	300 „ C
63rd do.	...	320 „ C
88th do.	...	360 „ C

6. After treament the sleepers must be thoroughly dried before they are delivered.
7. Uuless otherwise directed spike or bolt holes must be drilled before the sleepers are treated.
8. Tenders will be received upto noon. Tuesday the 4th August, 1914 and must state the station at which the sleepers will be delivereed. They should also state the method (vide para. 4 above) to be adopted for treating the sleepers and place or places where they will be treated. The contract for each official year's supply must be completed before the 31st March of the same official year: e. g. the supply for 1915-16 must be delivered in full by the 31st March 1916.
9. Tender forms with conditions of contract and full specifications are obtainable from the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100, which will be refunded to the unsuccessful *bonafide* tenderers under the orders of the Railway Board as soon as possible after the disposal of the tenders; and to the successful tenderers as soon as the contract has been duly executed by them.
10. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to them selves the right to accept the whole or any part of a tender.
T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla,
The 4th March, 1914. 1239

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST—At the Yacht Club between 2 and 4 P.M., Wednesday, 11th of March, well bred Airedale Terrier (bitch). Answers to the name of "MISCHIEF."
Finder will be rewarded if returned to:—
P. M. D. SANDERSON,
Walkeshwar Road,
1881 Malabar Hill.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF JODKA OR OTHER TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Joka or other Timber Metre Gauge WEDNESDAY, the 1st April 1914, for delivery will be received by THE MANAGER of this Railway at his Office at Bhavnagar Para by noon (upto 16 o.clock Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April 1912, for delivery into Railway wagons at Bhavnagar Terminus or Bhavnagar Bandar:—
No. 800 Semi square sleepers 6ft. 8in. by 4½in. (The sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; minimum width at bottom 8 (eight) inches and at top 6 inches; minimum thickness 4½ (four and a half) inches.
No. 40,000 Half round sleepers 6ft. by 9 in. by 4½in. (The sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; 9 (nine) inches minimum width at base and 4½ (four and half) inches minimum thickness.)
Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the Store-keeper on payment of Re. 1.
THOS WHEELER,
Manager.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 6th March, 1914. 1240

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghazibad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.
Through Carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.
Revised Timings from 1st March 1914.
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.
Revised Timings from 1st March 1914.
BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.	Stations.		UP. To Bombay.
H. M.			H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22-14 Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-12
7-52 „	Bhopal	„	20-57
10-35 „	Bina	„	18-18
13- 4 „	Jhansi.....	„	15-46
15- 8 „	Gwalior	„	14- 0
17-49 „	Agra Cantonment.....	„	11-12
18-44 „	Mutra	„	10-14
21- 0 „	Delhi.....	„	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 9 „	Ghaziabad	Dep.	7- 5
28-10 „	Meerut Cantonment	„	5-59
1-24 „	Saharanpur	„	3-58
3- 0 „	Ambala Cantonment.....	„	2-17
5-18 „	Ludhiana.....	„	23-44
6-24 „	Jullundur.....	„	22-37
8- 4 „	Amritsar	„	21- 1
9-38 „	Lahore	„	20- 0
2- 5 „	Rawalpindi	„	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	„	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24- 0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13- 4 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-46
13-50 Dep.		Arr.	15-14
16-15 „	Oral.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 „	Cawnpore	„	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	„	9-32

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

A. J. COMBRIDGE Co.,
357, ORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

NEW AND RECENT BOOKS.

ANTIQUITIES OF INDIA. An account of the History and Culture of Ancient Hindustan. By L. D. Barnett. Rs. 10-15.
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THE REVOLT OF DEMOCRACY. By Alfred Russel Wallace. Rs. 2-3.
4L'.... shrdlu

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIRE AND BURGLARY

are two great and common enemies; foes who do not serve you with an ultimatum, but who attack mercilessly and with absolutely no warning whatsoever. It takes very little time for the former to establish formidableness in the factory, warehouse, hotel, hospital, railway station, power house, bank office, etc. It is the unpreparedness for fire that always makes the danger to life and property so terrible. Safeguard, therefore, your property and human lives by installing the

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

If a fire occurs or if burglars are at work, little time would elapse before discovery by the watchman, who is controlled by a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

which ensures the faithful carrying out of the duties allotted to the watchman and which compels him, at such intervals as may be fixed by those who employ him, to regularly visit all parts of a building under his supervision. Without a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

which registers, accurately the time of each visit to various parts of his beat, there can be no certainty as to whether the watchman has faithfully patrolled his rounds or has slept through the whole or any part of the night.
It will be apparent from what we have stated that the work of early detection of fire or burglary is possible with a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

and such early detection will enable the capture of burglars and in the case of fire an opportunity of dealing with it before it spreads and defeats the possibilities of any

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

which has now become an essential adjunct to every building of importance and which we can also instal where necessary, having been appointed Sole Agents in India for the only

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

in this world which can effectively deal with petrol, carbide or electric fires in addition to fires of any description. The

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

is the only extinguisher that will put out every kind of fire in its incipient state, no matter how it starts or what is burning—curtain fires, stove fires, chimney fires, fires caused by overturned lamps, etc. Pyrene will put out fires having their origin in such materials as oily wastes, shavings, turpentine and shellac.

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will conquer fires on which water and chemical solutions containing water are useless, for Pyrene is the only extinguisher that triumphs over fires resulting from the ignition of benzine, gasoline, acetylene or carbide.

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will subdue electrical fires without damage to insulation or apparatus, and it will do so without risk or danger; for a stream of Pyrene has been directed upon a circuit carrying 110,000 volts without the least harm to the operator. Such a performance is impossible with any other Hand Fire Extinguisher of any type, containing water, and there is no other extincteur on the market that does not contain water

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

the latest achievement of the Scientific world in Fire Extinguishing Compounds, is an essential adjunct to every building, every garage, and every motor car in or out of a garage, as Pyrene in contact with fire is instantly transformed into a heavy dry cohering non-poisonous gas blanket which embraces the flames and completely smothers them.
Further particulars of this valuable chemical compound and apparatus will be published in subsequent advertisements but meanwhile we will be pleased to explain the uses more fully of the

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

and later, to give practical demonstrations of its merits to anyone interested.
If, therefore, you are thinking of installing Hand Fire Extinguishers in any establishment under your control kindly consider the claim of the Champion

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

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THE HOUSE OF MERRIMENT

LA SCALA

TWICE NIGHTLY
6-30 and 10.

Most Sensational Act ever Presented in the East.

TWO HUMAN FROGS

Elaborate Scenery and Effects—A Modern Wonder—Marvels of the Century.

DE MARLO and LADY in a CHARMING NOVELTY.

Marvellous acrobatic Feats, Wonderful Trapese Act. Balancing Extraordinary.

"THE FROGS PARADISE"

A Revelation for Bombay—A Most Gorgeous and Spectacular Act.

LA BELLE TAMARA,
GRAND OPERA VOCALIST.

WEATHERLYS
"MUSICAL KIDS"
ZILLA—XAIDA—QUEENIE,
JUVENILE SINGERS AND DANCERS.

MISS ILLA
IN
COON SONGS
AND
DANCES.

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Don't miss
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Sir Guy de Vere Charles Howitt.

Tuesday, March 17th.
EAST LYNNE.

Wednesday, March 18th.
"DAVID GARRICK."

Thursday, March 19th.
"DIPLOMACY."

Friday, March 20th.
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March 24th, 25th, 26th.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
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The popular farcical play
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co., from Monday, March 9th.
Time and prices, as usual.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste..

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The Indian Succession Act.

FOR

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Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

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BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 12TH MARCH 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in considerable defect in Sind and in moderate defect in the northern half of Rajputana. Maximum temperature is generally in slight defect; minimum temperature is below normal in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal or below the average. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in slight defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Daccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Poona and Sholapur and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

G. W. TALBOT,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th March, 1914.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on THURSDAY, the 12th of March 1914.

STATIONS	Temp in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall: Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	70.2	56.5	76	..	10.62	0.75
Do. (11th)	67.5	56.2	81	..	10.62	0.78
Jask	85.5	68.5	?	..	4.56	1.00
Muskat (11th)	79.1	70.8	63	..	0.66	—2.28
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.9	55.0	64	..	1 50	0.15
Rawalpindi	67.6	?	68	..	9.21	2.20
Lahore	77.6	50.2	73	..	3.44	0.54
Sirsa	82.3	56.0	77	..	1.51	—0.05
Ambala	80.7	57.1	61	..	2.21	—2.79
Delhi	82.5	56.6	49	..	0.74	—1.82
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.1	58.0	33	..	0.3	—1.14
Mainpuri	88.3	57.1	41	..	1.52	—0.52
Jhansi	88.6	60.5	14	..	0.91	—0.72
Cawnpore	88.0	59.1	56	..	1.20	—0.70
Allahabad	92.5	62.7	42	..	1.41	—0.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	84.5	55.2	12	..	2.31	1 30
Karachi	88.3	64.1	24	..	2.11	0.77
Ajmer	82.1	56.0	65	..	2.73	1.51
Jaipore	85.4	51.7	26	..	0.86	—0.48
Kotah	87.6	62.3	25	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.7	62.2	20	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	79.3	69.7	33	..	0.86	—0.32
Veraval	78.1	61.3	54	..	0.11	—0.34
Rajkot	88.3	58.4	39	..	0.08	—0.39
Bhavnag Para	91.6	60.8	62	..	0.04	—0.49
Surat	89.3	65.5	67	..	0.04	—0.29
Ahmedabad	92.3	58.7	22	..	0.09	—0.29
Dessa	90.1	56.0	17	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	84.2	58.8	46	..	0.14	—0.63
Indore	87.9	54.9	23	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCE—						
Jubbulpore	88.3	60.7	53	..	5.28	2.92
Saugor	87.6	63.2	23	..	2.16	0.08
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	91.0	62.9	25	..	0.30	—0.80
Akola	94.6	67.3	37	..	0.98	—0.90
Amra oti	93.8	64.3	31	..	1.74	—0.19
Nagpur	95.9	65.9	24	..	2.10	—0.14
Chanda	98.9	62.6	38	..	1.53	—0.72
Raipur	95.2	63.6	42	..	2.00	0.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.3	72.3	86	..	0.08	—0.59
Ratnagi t	84.7	69.9	64	..	..	—0.70
Mormugao	83.0	70.4	77	..	..	—1.19
Karwa	82.8	69.0	76	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.0	58.7	54	..	0.08	—0.77
Ahmednagar	93.1	57.5	45	..	0.16	—1.20
Poona	91.2	56.5	77	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	97.3	65.1	49	..	0.01	—1.60
Bijapur	97.1	66.7	58	..	0.24	—1.16
Belgaum	90.8	61.5	67	..	0.32	—1.12
Aurangabad	92.2	60.1	24	..	0.01	—1.26
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.7	67.5	26	..	0.02	—1.57
Hyderabad	97.5	75.2	42	..	0.00	—1.22
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.5	72.8	70	..	0.93	—2.45
Calicut	87.8	75.8	82	..	4.67	—1.91
Cochin	91.3	77.7	75	..	5.16	—4.52
Colombo	88.4	75.6	93	..	31.50	6.56
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.0	78.7	77	..	0.03	—6.74
Bellary	102.0	69.1	32	..	0.04	—2.23
Guddapah	104.5	74.7	48	..	3.00	—1.81
Madras	95.6	78.1	88	..	28.73	8.45
Bangalore	94.8	68.0	66	..	0.34	—3.51
Coimbator	97.2	72.9	88	..	4.87	—0.53
Trichinopoly	102.1	78.9	81	..	10.44	1.46
Negapatam	89.8	79.1	75	..	53.41	24.21

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 12th

S. S. Zoroastrian	Osborne	Calcutta Feb. 26
S. S. Indo Marn	Komiya	Kobe Feb. 2
S. S. Manchester Miller	Robertson	Karachi Mar. 9
S. S. Graz	Mandich	Trieste Feb. 25
S. S. City of Calcutta	Elliot	Karachi Mar. 9

DEPARTURES.

March 12th

S. S. City of Calcutta Elliott Marseilles and Liverpool
S. S. Persia Scampicchio Trieste etc
S. S. Kola King Busrch via Karachi.
S. S. Barjora Cammack Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels obtain her portclearance on Thursday.

S. S. Newby Hall Parker Vigapatam

The following vessel began to load on Thursday.

Steamer Kirkdale for Kobe etc.
" Indo Maru " E for Do.
" Manchester Miller for Liverpool etc.
" St. Leonard for Kobe etc.

Thursday, March 12th, 1914.

S. S. Zoroastrian:—The Steamer Zoroastrian, 2535 tons, Captain W. Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on February 26, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The Japan Line Steamer Indo Maru, 5311 tons, Captain K. Komiya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on February 2, with a general cargo.

S. S. Manchester Miller:—The Steamer Manchester Miller, 2766 tons, Captain A.S. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on March 9, with balast.

S. S. Graz:—The A.L.S.N. Coy's Steamer Graz, 2386 tons, Captain D. Mandich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, which port she had left on February 25, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line Steamer City of Calcutta, 4986 tons, Capt. A. J. Elliot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on March 9, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line Steamer City of Calcutta, 4986 tons, Capt. A. J. Elliot, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Persia:—The A.L.S.N. Coy's Steamer, Persia, 3779 tons, Captain M. Scampichio, sailed yesterday from Trieste etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Newby Hall:—The Hall Line Steamer Newby Hall, 2889 tons, Captain F. W.' Parker, will sail to-day for Vizagapatam, with balast.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant arrived Aden at 12-30 a.m. on Thursday the 12th idem.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 6th instant passed Suez at 1-30 a.m. on Thursday the 12th idem.

The Austrian Lloyd s.s. Nipon left Trieste on the 10th instant and is due here via Karachi about the 4th April.

S. S. Kola.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain C. R King, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Burjora.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Burjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colaba.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba left Suez, evening of 10th.

S. S. Clan Chattan.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Chattan arrived London, evening of 9th.

S. S. Chinkola.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chinkoa, 3,322 tons, Captain G. M. Symmers, sailed yesterday for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Age
A	Dalsai Maru	Kirs	O. S. K.
B	Quilos	Cross	M.M.&Co
D. & E.	Chantala	Phillips	M. M & Co
F.	Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co
H.	Homayun	Hannah	T. Morrsion & Co.
K.	City of Delhi	Bremmer	K. N. & Co
M	St Lenards	Cofferata	J. F. & Co
N.	Netherpark	Taylor	J. F. & Co
G	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Q.	Frankenfels	Julian	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Newby Hal	Parker	K N. & Co
2	Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co.
3.	Wanderer	White	K. N. & Co
4	Werdenfels	Spillman	W & A. G. Co
5.	Strathleven	McPhee	W. & A.G. & Co
6	Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N & Co.
10 & 11.	Scharzfels	Stryker	W. & A.G. & Co
12 & 13	Macedonia	Bennett	P & O. Co.

M. W. D. D.

Purnea.....Piggott.....M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abdos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Glan Grahm	Becket	J. F. & Co
Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co
Derwent Hall	Jones	T.M. & Co
Grecchus	Patrich	M. M. & Co
Graz	Mandick	A. L. S. N. &Co

Himalaya	Evans	P. & O S. N. & Co	
Hoselnee	Fanning	T. M. & Co	
I-do Maru	Komiya	N. G. K.	
Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & Co	
Kish	Robertson	H. T. & Co	
Lichtenfils	Walldorff	W. F. A. Graham & Co	
Lasna	Duesnes	T. M & Co	
Lhasa	Manley	M M. & Co	
Manchester Citizen	Beggs	T. M. & Co	
Manchester Miller	Robertson	T. M. & Co	
Orissa	Redfern	M.M. & Co	
Palawan	Shone	M. M.&Co.	
Pandua	Willsher	M. M. & Co	
Powhaton	Blay		
Querimba	Lane	M. M & Co	
Reisdar	Nielsen	K.N.&Co	
Sofala	Warrington	M. M.&Co	
Salsette	Evans	P.& O. S.N.Co	
Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co	
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay & Co	
Tairyabi	Kass A.M	Jeewaujf Co	
Virawa	Cookston	M. M. &Co	
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. M. & Sons.	

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 12.

Silchar reports three inches of rain. Otherwise the weather has been practically dry. The temperature is low over the greater part of North-west India.

Forecast,—Some local precipitation in North-east India, the Punjab and Kashmir.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th March was 30-103 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercuria barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin given above.

"NIGHT LIFE" IN BERLIN.

NEW LAW DEMANDED.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has adopted, after a long debate, a motion requiring the Government to employ all lawful means to check "the growing immorality, especially in the large towns."

The motion refers especially, says the "Times" Berlin correspondent, to obscure restaurants in which waitresses are employed, to bars, cabarets, and other institutions, demands a new law dealing with cinematograph exhibitions, and suggests a curtailment of the privileges accorded by the police authorities to places of entertainment.

It is highly characteristic of German conditions that the initiative in these matters comes from the Rigth and from the Centre, and that the Socialists and Radicals regard all such proposals with suspicion as being based upon reactionary, or "religious," ideas and upon a general hostility to "trade."

Dr. Liebknecht, the well-known Socialist, said that, although there were more night restaurants and so on in Berlin, nobody could maintain that Berlin was really more immoral than London.

The Government did not offer much hope of reform. The whole situation in Germany with regard to such matters is most curious. Side by side with the "police rule," for which Prussia is so famous abroad, goes an astonishing amount of liberty of the individual to do much what he likes and to do it when he likes provided that there is no open scandal.

There is not the least doubt that "night life" is flourishing extraordinarily throughout Germany, and there is hardly a provincial town of any importance which has not got one or more dancing establishments open until the early morning.

On the other hand, these establishments carry on their business under the flare of electric lighting, and as the Socialists maintain, it is doubtful whether they contribute much to the promotion of vice. That they are detrimental to decent living, especially in the upper middle classes, is, however says the correspondent, hardly open to question.

It is understood that on the ground of ill-health Mr. Syed Hyder Husain, the Biharee member of the Servants of India Socciety, has been released from his obligations to the Society and his resignation of its membership has been accepted.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 11th.

Consols 2½ %	..75½plus ½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.21unchgd.
Rentes 3 %	.. 88—¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.44plus ½
Bar Silver Spot	26 13.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26⅛unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3¼ % ..	63 13.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	89plus ½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st ..	2 5.16—1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2⅛—1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3⅛unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅛unchgd.
Bar Gold (1er oz.)	.. 77.9
Interest day to day loans ..	..2unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans ..	2⅛unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, March 11th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..22,000
„ Exports to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York May ..	..11.77—1
Futures at New York July ..	11.69unchgd.
Advanced on Commission on house buying and Declined owing to weakness New Orleans Market.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.10unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12¾unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.36plus 1
Futures at New Orleans July ..	..12.32—1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 8¾—¼
Demand Bills	4.86plus ½
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	58½unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 11th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	800
„ Imports	14,000
Tone of Liverpool Spot :—Fair demand steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market Steady with a moderate demand.	
Mid Americans	6.97unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.75unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May 11.77—1
	July 11.67—2
New York Official noon call	May 11.75—3
	July 11.65—4
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 12.34—1
	July 12.30—3

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M.A.	6.60plus 2
A.M.	6.54 „ 2
M.J.	6.54 „ 2
J.J.	6.49 „ 2
J.A.	6.45 „ 2
A.S.	6.36 „ 2
S.O.	6.25 „ 2
O.N.	6.17 „ 2
N.D.	6.12 „ 1
D.J.	6.11 „ 2

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
6,70,000	were allotted to Calcutta	15,10,000
7,00,000	„ „ to Bombay	
1,40,000	„ „ to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ (Min. Rate)
Received 7% above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ½ (Min. Rate)
Received 7 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.000.

Rs.		Rs.
20,40,000	were allotted to Calcutta	44,90,000
16,90,000	„ „ to Bombay	
7,60,000	„ „ to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 1.32 (Min. Rate)
Received 7% above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ½ 1.32 (Min. Rate)
Received 7 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale.* Rs. 80,30,000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 60,00 000

London, March, 11th.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th Ultimo arrived at Brindisi this morning.

Port Said 11th March.

The P. & O. Co's Steamer, Arabis, has shipped £125,460 of gold for India.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, March 11th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June : London Buyers	37½—¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. dull.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March ; sellers quiet unchanged.	34½
South Australian Fe b.-March sellers	36½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May ; Dunkirk Buyers unchanged	54½
Rapeseed, Brown. 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April-May ; Dunkirk sellers firmer	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship *On New Terms Pure Basis* March-April ; Dunkirk sellers firmer	51½
Linseed Calcutta March-April ; London done-firmer	49.10½plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May ; Amsterdam tone firmer	45½plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed *Sound delivered per ton* March-April ; Hull sellers quiet but steady.	£5-19-0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	63 13.16—3.16
Copper Braziers unchanged	£78½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT

Coal—Cardiff to Bombay Canal

Business done unchanged	10.6
Arrivals :—"Algerian"	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August very little doing unchanged	12.5½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April ; neglected unchanged	11.9½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers March	9.1—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.2—½
Quiet prices easier.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August ; very little business	13.2½plus 1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March ; value	11.3½plus ½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay Mordh ; value	11.3plus ½
C. & F. Bombay steadier but nothing doing.	
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value	10.9—¾
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value	10.10½—¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value	11.9—¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value Business at a standstill	11.10½—¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April ; sellers firm	3½plus ½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	34.9
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	36.3
General Tone of Tallow Auction steady.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 12th March 1914

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 26 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet, but steady with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D, D. mail	1	4 1-32
T, T. forward, Apl.	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3-16
„ „ orward, ay.. ..	1	4 5-32
„ „ 3 m-s ready.. ..	1	4 9-32
Francs 3 m-s reads		170½
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		141½
„ „ Shanghai		190½
„ „ Japan		149¼

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 26 13/16 for ready and 26 3/4 for delivery in two months. The local Market continues unsettled.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	6
Australian bar gold	23	14	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	79	5	0
1st Settlement	79	1	0
2nd Settlement	78	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 10th March 1419.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	72 *	30,641
B. B. & C. I. Railway	17	18,541

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day, but very few transactions were reported during the course of the day as owing to a Hindu holiday, there was a thin attendance of brokers and operators. The Market opened at Rs. 95/9 and closed at same rate for the 30th March delivery.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed to-day on account of the Hindu holiday. (Dol. Utsava).

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

These Markets were closed to-day.

COTTON.

There was practically no change in America and we are not likely to see any violent fluctuations until the new crop begins to govern the Market. The final Ginners Report is due here on the 21st inst., which by the way will be a holiday in our Market. Locally holidays are interfering with business. Our Market was closed yesterday and is again more or less closed to-day. The nominal quotations this morning for good Broach was Rs. 269/70, and the bazaar did not open until late in the afternoon, and even then only partially. Business in ready cotton was entirely stopped. A few transactions were reported in good Broach at Rs. 269 1/2 and Rs. 270, the closing rate being Rs. 270 nominal.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals		179	—		March.
M.G. Bengals		192	..	..	"
M.G. Scind-Punjab		187	..	..	"
M.G. Khandeish		198	190		"
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		216	..	..	"
M.G. Amraoti		222	..	..	May
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha ..		245	..	..	March
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		246	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmahl		236	..	..	"
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolraum		228	..	..	"
M.G. Broach.		270-1	..	270	"
do.		267	..	..	April
Saw-ginned Dhawar		..	..	260	Apl. May.
M. G. Compta		..	..	266	„ „
M. G. Westerns		..	..	254	Apl. May
H. G. Westerns		..	..	249	„ „

OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	40,000
Months.	
M.A.	6.60 ungd
A.M.	6.55plus 1
M.J.	6.54 ungd.
J.J.	6.49 „
J.A.	6.45 „
A.S.	6.36 „
S.O	6.25 „
O.N	6.16 —1
N.D.	6.12ungd.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on yesterday at 6 p.m. :-

Cotton	14,624 Bales
Wheat	10,749 Cwts.
Linseed	9,527 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	4,081 „
Gingelyseed	9,121 „
Poppyseed	nil „
Groundnuts	1,435 „
Castorseed	10,558 „
Rice	1,948 „
Myrabollams	343 „
Ootonseed	16,641 „
Mowraseed	nil „
Gram	3,369 „
Jowar	4,050 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	73 „

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 9th March was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

There was slight rain during the week in Karachi, Hyderabad and East Khandesh. The standing rabi crops were withering for want of moisture in three talukas of Bijapur; they were slightly damaged by frost in Sukkur, by frost and insects in the Upper Sind Frontier, by rust in four talukas of Larkana, by rats in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur; elsewhere they were in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops was generally in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira, Broach, Surat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Poona and Sholapur and was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	27 to 44
Gujarat	23 to 58
Konkan	22 to 35
Deccan	25 to 44
Karnatak	31 to 41

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 7th March were 2,628 in Sholapur and 1,193 in Satara.

GERMAN NAVY.

REICHSTAG DEBATE.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes :—

Any doubts that may still linger in England as to the disinclination of Germany to consider projects of naval disarmament should be finally dissipated by a recent discussion in the Reichstag on the Estimates of the Ministry of Marine. The clinching episode of the debate was a very vigorous and emphatic eulogy of German naval policy by Herr Erzberger, of the Centre party, with whom the Parliamentary decision on such matters lies. Not only did he declare in a most positive manner that the Empire could never reduce the present statutory establishment of its fleet, but he even hinted that the renaissance of Russia as a Baltic naval Power might render necessary additions to the German maritime forces.

His party, too, he said, desired a tranquil and friendly relation to England, but it was doubtful whether, with this object in view, it was wise to place the question of disarmament in the foreground and to describe Germany as the disturber and the others as the lovers of peace. In fact, his distrust with regard to the English plans of an understanding had developed into scepticism. There could be no understanding with England at the price of Germany's naval defence, if only for patriotic reasons. They had had no intention of becoming a vassal State of England. That would be the end of Germany's "world-power policy," and a declaration of the bankruptcy of her naval policy. England had forced Germany into her enormous outlay. Germany had never set the pace.

Then there was the famous sixteen to ten proposal. Very good, but England had built not sixteen but twenty-five ships while they had been building ten. Germany built two battleships every year, so let England build three, and then no special treaties would be necessary.

On the disarmament question Admiral Tirpitz confined himself to a reference to what he had said in the Budget Committee and to an attempt to justify his choice of precisely the last five years for his comparative survey of the increase in the Naval Estimates of the principal European States. For the rest, his speech was a reply on other points raised by the Socialist, Herr Noske, who for an hour and a half had harangued an empty House on various alleged shortcomings of the department. Chief of these in his opinion was the Minister's forcing of the pace in naval rivalry and his failure to arrive at a disarmament agreement with Great Britain.

Seldom, however, has a speech been listened to in the Reichstag with more complete apathy and indifference.

The late Sir William Lee-Warner, left net personalty which has been sworn at £11,511. The testator directed that his insignia of the Order of the Star of India and any official papers in his possession should be returned to the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. G. A. Vaidya Raman, B.A., Editor of the "Wealth of India," who is already a Fellow of the Royal economic Society, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society also. It is a rare distinction, the few other Fellows of the Society in the Madras Presidency, being H. E. Lord Pentland, Mr. L. Datta, Accountant-General, Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar, M.A., and Mr. M. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Secretary of the Madras Economic Association.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quota tion.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	July	13%	1,585
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	63½
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	50
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	17½
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	18¾
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank ..	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	12%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..	..	10%	175
Chartered Bank	..	..	..
Mercantile Bank	..	..	..
A (12		16%	£22 1-2
B (12		7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-	£4	85
National Bank of India £1	Nov.	5%	96
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.		25	845
Alliance	Apl-Oct.		Nil	50 Nom.
Beraz Manufacturing ..	..		..	.. 60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..		..	.. 135
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..		..	.. 645
Bombay United	May-Nov		25	490
Century	Apl-Oct.		6	232½
Central India	May-Nov		65	1,847½
China	Mar-Sep.		50	900
Chinoi Silk	..		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep		30	1,482½
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep		Nil	460
Connaught	do.		Nil	100
Cooria	April		40	550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.		6	115
Currimbhoy	do.		10	216½
David	May.-Nov.		20	480
Edward Sassoon	..		9	1871
Emperor Edward	..		25	435
Empress	Mar.-Sep.		..	.. 155
Fazulbhoy	May		20	440
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct		50	1,400
Finlay Mills	..		7-8	$12¼
Gold Mohur	..		25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.		45	560
Howard and Bullough ..	do.		15	500
Hyderabad	do.		60	130
Imperial Cotton	do.		Nil	110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..		4	105
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.		40	375
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.		60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.		4	147½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.		Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.		6¼	95
Jewraj Balloo	May		20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.		Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.		25	90½
Khatao	May-Nov.		45	1,350
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.		25	750½
Lakshmi Cotton	April		60	1 130
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.		75	1,077½
Madras United	June-Dec.		60	1,965
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.		60	1,940
Meyer Sassoon	..		Nil	90
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.		115	2,800
Nawab of Cambay ..	..		30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.		7	220
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.		30	1,220
Phoenix	Jan.-July.		7	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.		Nil	220
Ripon	do.		Nil	60
Sassoon Cotton	April.		Yr.50	720
Sassoon Silk	do.		Yr.25	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.		250	4,750
S. Mahratta	Nov.		..	60
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.		40	1,027½
Sun	Oct.		..	101½
Surat Rice Mill	May.		15	300
Swan	New O.		10	272½
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.		50	1,475
Textile	Apl.-Oct.		60	1,220
Union Mill	..		Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton .. O. P.	..		Nil	390
	..		Nil	330
Western India	Sep.		45	465
Mysore Spinning	July.		15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	600
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	18
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingoloe	Sept.	5	60
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8¼	130
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	126½
Kamgaum	Sept.	40	707
Mahmudpura Cln. ..	..	7½	165
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	100
Mercantile	do.	Nil	125
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	2o
New East India	Sep.	75	230
New Motisati Co., ..	Nov.	50	810
New Berar	Oct.	35	825
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	500
Sind	Nov.	30	680
Surat City	Oct.	20	280
Velkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	625
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	15	136

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	142
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	680
Amrtsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4%	118
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80..	..	4%	148
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..	..	4%	111
Mandra Rhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.	..	151
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	565
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	..	4%	118

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcook Asmdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamankua ..	..	..	
Backbay Bath ..		..	
Badham Pile ..		2	93
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	8871
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	P. Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
	O.	5%	225
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	8%	211½
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	262½
Central I.M. Co., Ltd. ..	April	80Hyr.	21½
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	30	20
Empire of I.L Rs. 50. ..	..	..	140
Indian Cement Rs. 100...	..	..	154
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30	
Indian Cotton Company O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	1½	105
	..	7%	80
	..	7%	200
P....100 ..	Oct.-July	..	
John Roberts & Co., ..	July	10%	182
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Kalei Cement Ordy, 80 ..	..	..	64
Deffd. 38 ..	..	..	72
Pref. 80 ..	..	..	38
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co., ..	..	10	102
Marsland Pr Co., O ..	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P ..	..	7%	68
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May.	&c. 5½	85
O. Govt S.Life A. Rs. 50	July.	20	865
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	224
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45	660
Shivrajpur Synd, etc. ..	..	..	23
Sirda Carbic G's Co., ..	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
S andy & Co., ..	..	Nil	75
Tata Iron and Steel Co.,	O. Jan.	..	73
	D. & P. July.	..	127
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	4%	155
O. 200 ..	..	..	1015
Thacker & Co., P. 200 ..	..	7%	905
Telephone Co., ..	May.	&c.	70
Thacker & Co., ..	July.	Nil 15	428
			931

POOR LITIGANTS.

ACTIONS MADE EASIER.

About the month of May a new department will be opened at the Law Courts for the purpose of giving effect to new rules of great importance affecting poor litigants, says the "Daily Telegraph."

It is highly probable that in the past hundreds of people have abstained from certain conditions they could proceed *in* imaginary, and of establishing disputed rights, by civil proceedings, solely on the ground of want of means, being unaware that ever since the reign of Henry VII there has been a method whereby, under certain conditions, and have counsel *in forma pauperis*, and have counsel and attorneys to assist them gratis, just as in criminal proceedings. The main condition has necessarily been proof of proverty.

At a time now remote it was necessary to show that the personal means did not exceed £5. Later the sum was increased to £25, which threw the door open to a much wider community, and at the beginning of this year a further increase was made, under a new rule, to £50, excluding wearing apparel, household goods, tools of trade, and the subject matter of the action, or such larger sum, not exceeding £100, as a judge might think reasonable in special circumstances.

Recently the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, Mr. Justic Picford, and several well-known members of the Bar have been engaged in drafting new rules which, while not making any material alteration as regards the figure as to means, will in other ways effect great reforms and possibly add greatly to the number of suits brought *in forma pauperis*.

BARRING EXPENSES.

Hitherto a person desiring to sue or defend *in forma pauperis* has been required first to consult a counsel or attorney and obtain from him an opinion whether or not he had a good ground of action, and to put in affidavits that all the material facts had been stated, and that his means were not above the maximum fixed. This procedure necessarily entailed some little expense, and was in itself very often a barrier to the first step being taken. The next process was to lay legal opinion and the affidavits before a judge, who, unless he deemed the action was a vexatious one, or that it was not of a personal character, but was in respect of some public right, sanctioned proceedings *in forma pauperis* and appointed a counsel and solicitor to act for the party, without fees, and also excused him the payment of court fees.

NEW OFFICES.

The new rules will completely alter this procedure. There will be a department at the Law Courts to which the applicant will be able to go at the outset, without consulting counsel or solicitor, and the department will submit the case for an opinion, and necessary inquiries. Thus the applicant will avoid the initial expense and much of the trouble hitherto involved. The result, it is not difficult to see, must be a very much wider resort to proceedings *in forma pauperis*.

In addition to the central deparment, there will be sub-departments for the King's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions, each with its staff to whom the cases may be referred according to their character, and where lists will be kept of solicitors and counsel willing to be assigned to enquire and report upon applications, and to assist those whose applications are granted. It will be a contempt of court for any person to take, or agree to take, or seek to obtain, from the litigant any fees or reward, either for the inquiry or the report or the conduct of the proceedings, but counsel and solicitors may be remunerated out of any fund which the Treasury may from time to time create.

This rought outline of the changes indicates a thorough systematising of the procedure, and by reason of its simplification and cheapening also, a possible considerable future increase in the number of civil suits, particularly in the matrimonial courts, brought by poor people.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS AMONG SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

Dr. Schafer, a medical officer to the Berlin Municipal schools, having made an investigation concerning left-handedness among the Berlin school children, found, according to a "Lancet" correspondent, that of 17,000 children examined for that purpose 4.06 per cent. were left-handed—namely 5.15 per cent. of the boys and 2.98 per cent. of the girls. The number of ambidextrous children was very small—only 0.21 per cent. Dr. Schafer concluded that of the 228,455 pupils of the Berlin Municipal schools 9,265 must be left-handed, and recommended the establishments of special schools for them.

The Berlin school managers did not follow that advice, but they made experiments to try whether it was possible to train the children to the use of both hands equally. The result of the experiments lately published by Dr. Dickhof, one of the school inspectors, were described as rather unsatisfactory. A preference for the left-hand on the part of the children was never observed. In making drawings the elder children showed a slight improvement in their ability to use the left hand, but in the lower classes the chidren were quite unable to draw. Dr. Dickhof concluded that attempts to train children to a compulsory use of the left hand equally with the right one ought to be abandoned, but that natural left-handedness should not be suppressed but helped.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pattani, Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas and Co. and Mr. Ratan Tata of Bombay have given Rs. 500 each and that Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Messrs. Purushottam Visram Mavji and Hansraj Pragji Thackersey (Trustees of the late Seth Kanji Moolji), Bombay, have given Rs. 150 to the United Provinces (non-official) famine relief fund.

SIN OF INDIFFERENCE.

ENGLAND'S NEGLECTED DUTY TO INDIA.

The "Graphic" of February 14 publishes an article on "Our Interest in the East," which is stated to be written by a "Young Man in India," from which we take the following remarkable passages :—

No one can deny that the Englishman at home is unbecomingly ignorant of his Empire in the East, and sadly wanting in a sense of imperial responsibility. Gradual realisation of the fact is one of the most depressing features of a return to the home-land after a long sojourn in the East.

Throughout our Eastern possessions we take the "native" naked from the mud of his rice-field; we teach him to read and write; we tell him to eat, clothe himself, sit at table and converse like ourselves; to imitate and emulate us in every way. We let him adopt our manners and customs; we speak to him of justice and freedom, of Christianity and equality in the sight of God, and when the product of this forced civilisation turns to us and says: "I have done all you have told me to do; I am now a civilised being; I know political economy and I have taken the same degrees as you; let me dine with you and let me have a share in the Government of my country," we cannot satisfy him. It is well for the East that we cannot; but the murmur rises against us, and ill-feeling grows and descends to the masses of the people, and in the end the sum of their acquirements is hatred and scorn of their benefactors.

CONFIDENTIAL TALK AND FRIENDLY INTEREST.

Not only in India, but in every one of our Eastern Dependencies, hatred of the white man is becoming synonymous with education, and yet we have to govern not by the sword, but by making the ruled rule. It is folly to suggest solutions for problems such as confront us with regard to education in the East. . . . There is one thing left for the Englishman to do. At home and in the East he must allow himself to see and understand the point of view and the outlook of the educated "native," and teach him to understand the problems that confront his rulers. Although East and West may never meet, there is much unnecessary misunderstanding in what divides them. How often have a few words of confidential talk and a little friendly interest in the careers of young "natives" saved them from the ranks of the seditionists? And how often has thoughtless arrogance at a critical moment originated life-long bitterness and hostility? The secret of British power is individual personality, and on this alone depends the weathering of the storm and the secure laying of a foundation to the future happiness of millions.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

The last meeting of the Anglo-Ottoman Committee in London finds an echo in an extremely important leading article in "The Tanin" on the subject of the relations which should exist between this country and England, says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph". The friendship which binds Turks to Englishmen, "The Tanin" says, forms part of the national tradition. The attachment was so strong that not even the bitter experiences of recent times had been able to make any change in it. Leaving sentimentality on one the side and discussing the practical part of the matter, "The Tanin" says that Turkey occupies a great place in English commerce, and England's most important commercial route passes close to Turkey. Therefore, if Turkey is strong, it would be all the better for English commerce, but, on the other hand, if Turkey is weak not only this market but the whole of England's commerce would be in danger.

The Anglo-Ottoman Committee, "The Tanin" says, in endeavouring to explain these truths to the English nation, and to widen the bas

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Municipal Standing Committee, 5 p.m.
Lady Willingdon visits Dr. Massina's Hospital, 11-45 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 2-30 p.m.
Elphinstone College Sports, First Day, 5-30 p.m.
"A Country Mouse," Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 14.

Elphinstone College Sports, Their Excellencies to attend.
Their Excellencies dine with the Commandore and Sailing Committee of the Yacht Club, 8-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 2-50 p.m.
"When Knights Were Bold," Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

119 Defence Light Manning. The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. on Monday the 16th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) R. S. D. GRAHAM CAPTAIN R. A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D. Commanding.
March, 6....

223. Musketry. Range detail for the week-ending Sunday the 15th instant. Saturday 14th, Cadets Marching Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
224. Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.
225. Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th instant. at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.).
226. Medals. Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.
227. Roll Books. All company Drill Roll Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.

GOVERNMENT AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A Bombay Government Gazette notification stone of the premises of the Bombay at Mahabaleshwar on Monday, the 6th April.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

His Excellancy Lord Willingdon will perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the premises of the Bombay Sanitary Association in Princess Street on Tuesday next instant at 5 p. m. (S. T.).

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Pattani will be "At Home" to the members of the Students' Brotherhood on Saturday, between 6 and 7-30 p. m., at the "Beehive," Napean Sea Road.

RADIO MESSAGES.

The Bombay Radio Telegraph Office got in touch with the Transport Plassey at 12 noon yesterday.

Radio telegrams, addressed to this steamer will be accepted at the rate of eight annas per word up to 8 a.m. to-day.

J. P'S. ELECTION

In consequence of the resignation of Mr James McDonald, a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by the Justices of the Peace, the Acting Municipal Commissioner has fixed Friday the 27th March for a Justices' Election to fill up the vacancy.

MATUNGA LEPER ASYLUM.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Leper Asylum, Matunga, which is conducted by the Bombay Municipality, on Thursday evening. Her Excellency was received by the Superintendent of the Asylum and other Municipal officers and conducted round the building. Her Excellency was very much interested in all that she saw. On leaving the Asylum, Her Excellency was garlanded.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The local Manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that at the General Meeting of the the Shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th instant, a half-yearly Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, and Y 350,000 were addad to the Reserve Fund, and Y 1,260,000 were carried forward to the next half-year's account.

PROF. WELINKAR MEMORIAL FUND.

At a meeting of the Municipal Gujarati Teachers' Association, it was resolved that a fund be raised to perpetuate the memory of Mr. N. G. Welinkar, formerly Superintendent of Municipal Schools, Bombay, who has now joined the Nizam's Educational Service and that the fund raised be handed over to the Municipal Schools' Committee to give yearly prizes to the pupils of the Municipal Gujarati Schools and the prizes be called Prof. Welinkar prizes.

INSPECTION OF LEPERS.

It is notified in Thursday's "Government Gazette" that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all medical practitioners registered either under the Medical Act, 1858 and any Acts amending the same or under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bombay Act VI of 1912), to be Inspectors of Lepers for the City of Bombay and for the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur in addition to the officers appointed by Government Notifications dated the 18th July 1911, and 14th August 1912.

RESIGNATION OF TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL.

His Excellency Halil Khalid Bey, Consul-General for Turkey, has resigned his post owing to continued ill-health and the Ottoman Government has accepted resignation. The name of his successor is not yet announced. His Excellency will be leaving India shortly for Constantinople.

In an interview he said he was thankful to the Government of India officials for the facilities so kindly offered to him during his recent tour in Northern India. He expressed his gratitude to the Indian Mahomedans for kindness shewn to him and said he would be greatly interested in their progress.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 7th March 1914 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 59, Karachi District 50, Ahmedabad District 1, Surat District 30, Thana District 16, East Khandesh District 33, Poona Town 5, Other places in Poona Dt. 14, Ahmednagar District 25, Satara District 31, Kolaba District 37, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 83, Dharwar District 92, Bijapur District 63, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 116, Cutch State 21, Bhor State 5, Kathiawar Agency 12, Rewa Kantha Agency 4.

PLAGUE AT HAMPI.

The following notification issued by the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated the 27th February 1914, is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" for general information:—

"Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Hampi in the Hespet taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district, the Bombay Presidency, the Hyderabad State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Virupakshaswami car festival:- In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 5th to 13th May 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back."

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Eleven attacks and nine deaths from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. The attacks were reported as follows:—Worli 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Dongri 1, Market 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Khara Talao 1, Parel 1, Sewri 1, and Middle and Lower Colaba 1. There were no cases of cholera during the above period. The total mortality from all causes was 107 as compared with 109 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 131 in 1912. In the same period 1,801 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers, 112 of which were discovered to be plague-stricken. 30 of these diseased rats came from Mandvi, 11 from Dongri, 10 from Market, 9 from Chukla and 8 from Fort (South).

HEALTH OF BOMBAY DURING THE WEEK.

As had been anticipated by us, the death-rate of the city for the first week of the current month showed a considerable rise over the record figures of the last week of February. The total number of deaths came to 780, as compared with 758 in the week previous. Per thousand of the population of the city the mortality rate amounts to 41.41, while in the corresponding week of 1913 it was 34.40. As was to be expected with the progress of the season, the plague mortality in the city is steadily rising, the total for the past week being 59 or 17 more than the total of the week previous. Small-pox also was responsible for double the number of deaths. Fortunately cholera has quite disappeared from the city. Coming to other maladies, we find that fevers of all kinds were responsible for 78 deaths, diarrhœa 53, dysentery 20, debility and old age 91, tubercular diseases 15, diseases of the respiratory system 273 (including 39 cases of pthisis), premature births 2, still births 20, drowning 1, and poison 1. The birth-rate during the week under notice showed a decline over the figures of the week previous, the total number of births being 344, while in the week previous it was 362. The disparity between the death-rate and the birth-rate was thus very glaring, being as two to one.

MILITARY NTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March. 12.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant G. B. Pollard, 83rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Jubbulpore, and Lieutenant A. D. Macpherson, 119th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Newbridge.

The promotion has been approved of Sergeant-Major C. Oliver, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, as Quartermaster in succession to Honorary Captain A. J. Carroll.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Colonels F. C. Colomb and E. H. Rivett Carnac, I.A., from 8th January and 12th February, respectively.

Major C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E., is transferred from the Lahore to the Derajat Brigade, as Assistant, Commanding Royal Engineers, and Major R. Bond, R.E., is transferred to the Kohat Brigade.

Captain Daly, 66th Punjabis, and Lieutenant Leslie Smith, 22nd Punjabis, are appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant Tottenham, R.E., is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Lucknow Division.

Lieutenant Eales, 119th Infantry, is appointed to the King's African Rifles in Somaliland.

Captain Festing R.E., is transferred from the Poona to the Mhow Division.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dalton, charged one Raju Memappa, a Madrasi carpenter, with causing grievous hurt to Sadguppa and two others by hitting them with bricks and stabbing them with a knife on the 24th October last at Madras. The accused was arrested on Wednesday at Lamington Road, Bombay, on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

The accused was ordered to be sent to Madras to stand his trial there.

RASH MOTOR CYCLIST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Mr. Bapuji M. Vajifdar, a Parsi motor-cyclist, appeared to answer a charge of rash and negligent driving on the evening of the 18th February last on a summons taken out against him by Sergeant Gardner.

The prosecution case was that about 7 p.m. on the day in question the accused was riding his cycle at a speed of about ten or twelve miles an hour near the junction of Princess Street and Queen's Road, a spot where the speed limit is about five miles.

The accused denied having driven so fast but his Worship believed the prosecution witnesses, convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10.

LOV AFFAIR ENDS IN THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged one D. Vaz, a cook, with theft and assault on one Phyliss Domingo, an ayah in the employ of a Parsee family at Grant Road. It appears that the complainant was walking near the Railway Hotel with her master's child in her arms, at about 7 p.m. on Tuesday evening. The accused came up from behind, gave her two slaps, and snatched a gold necklace, of the value of Rs. 40 from her neck, and ran away. The girl raised an alarm, the accused was arrested, and the necklace was recovered from his pocket. The accused states that owing to his refusal to marry her, the complainant has brought a false charge against him. His Worship disbelieved the defence, and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default 15 day's rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE FIRE ALARM.

At the Mazagon Poice Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged one Abdul Rehman, a Mahomedan, with breaking the glass of a fire-alaram on Musjid Bunder Road, without cause or reason. The accused pleaded guilty, and said that he was not in a proper state of maid at the time. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DR. TURNER APPLIES FOR LEAVE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, will be held this evening.

Consideration will be given to a letter from the commissioner, forwarding a letter from Dr. J. X. Turner, Executive Health Officer, applying for so much privilege leave as may be due to him combined with four month's furlongh from 20th April, 1914 or from such other date as he may avail himself of it. Dr. Turner will be entitled to two months and eighteen day's privilege leave on the 20th April next. The Commissioner requests the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the grant of the leave applied for and to Dr. Turner being granted furlongh allowance at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month. In the event of the leave being sanctioned, the Commissioner recommens to the Corporation the appointment of Dr. B.K. Goldsmith, first Assistant to the Health Officer to act for Dr. Turner on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500. Dr. Turner in his letter states "I have had no furlongh since I joined 13 year ago."

PRINTING CONTRACTS.

The Industrial Press having withdrawn its tender for No. 1 Division of the Municipal printing contracts, the commissioner invited fresh tenders for a period of five years. The tender of the Sanj Vartaman press being the lowest, the commissioner, in a letter request sanction to the execution of a contract with that press for five years at rates at which the total cost will aggregate Rs. 9,17°-6-6 per annum.

The Commissioner in his letter writes:—

As regards the deposit lodged by the Proprietor of the Industrial Press with his previous tender for Division No. I, I have the honour to state that the estimated annual cost of the lowest of the six tenders now received amounts to Rs. 9,172-6-6 against Rs. 7,976-15-7 tendered by the Industrial Press on the last occasion, giving an increase of Rs. 1,195-6-11 per annum or nearly Rs. 6,000 for a period of five years. The Municipality has a clear claim against the Press under clause 4 of the "General Directions to Tenderers." But in spite of this legal liability I am disposed to recommend that in the circumstances which are known to the Standing Committee, no part of the deposit should be forfeited."

TANSA DUPLICATION PROJECT.

The commissioner has forwarded to the corparation comparative statements showing the original and revised estimates for syphons 1 to 7. Syphon No. 8 and raising the Tansa dam in the Tansa duplication project. It appears that the revised estimates (Rs. 67,82,570) show an excess of Rs. 13,74,570 over the Budget estimates (Rs. 54,08,000). The commissioner states that the very large excess of over Rs. 70½ lakhs over the original estimate for duplicating Syphons 1 to 7 is almost entirely due to the extraordinary rise in the price of steel which took place in 1912 as the result of strikes and other labour troubles in England, combined with a record demand of 2 million tons of steel plates required for shipbuilding that year.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A COUNTRY MOUSE.

"A Country Mouse", a charming little comedy which scintillates with wit, humour and brilliant dialogue is to be played to-night at the Royal Opera House. Angela Muir (the Country Mouse) a demure little lady from the country is played by Miss Doris Phillips. This young actress has not yet been seen in so important a leading role, and this is an occasion when all who have admired her previous efforts will have the opportunity of seeing her in "A part that might have been w.. n for her." The following is the cast:—

The Hon. Archie Byse .....Charles Howitt.
Duke of St. Kitts .....Cecil Kellaway.
Lord Robert Wycham .....Carl Lawson.
Sir John Bowlby .....Cyril Rawden.
Jepheat .....Keith Fraser.
Footman .....Norman Thomson.
Lady Sylvia Bowlby.....Gertrude F. Godart.
Violet Aynley .....Venn Lancaster.
Mrs. Crupper .....Lillian Stanbridge.

Angela Muir and (The Country Mouse Doris Phillips.

Miss Lillian Stanbridge has been seen and admired as a mirth provoker and as Mrs. Crupper "the old bed maker" surpassed all her previous efforts as a low comedienne. This delightful comedy should not be missed as owing to the Howitt Phillips Company's extensive repertoire it will only be staged for the one night.

LA SCALA.

A NOVEL AND ORIGINAL TURN.

Last evening the Alaska-Siberia Pictures were shown for the last time and to-night the Human Frogs,—De Marlo and Lady—enter the programme with their novel and original act—A Frog's Paradise. The setting of the act and staging will be given in three scenes, one of which will represent the Frogs Home in a pretty pool with the sun just setting in the background. The audiences in Australia and Africa, it is said, went crazy over this. De Marlo has called at Bombay prior to his taking up a return engagement at the Tivoli London in May. The management state that the lady and gentleman are marvellous contortionists, acrobats and balancers and De Marlo might well pass for a gigantic member of the species of which he is a

DE MARLO.

The Human Frog.

characterisation. He can double his limbs in weird and wonderful shapes and evolutions that suggest that there is not a bone in his body. One of his feats will lay in seemingly turning himself inside out, and double dislocations on a swinging bar will be a wonderful feature in itself. De Marlo and his partner promise to attract crowded houses during the week. La Belle Tamara is said to be one of the prettiest ladies that has ever been booked at this theatre. She is billed as "The Perfect Lady," and an operative vocalist, and this evening will give selections from Grand Opera. The Weatherlys remain for another week with their musical act and their three clever youngesters will also appear. Amongst the pictures will be is a local picture by Bourne and Shepherd, which includes the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, the presentation of colours to the Boy Scouts, etc., and Mr. Pattani's Garden Party, where Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon were present. A Domestic Drama—the Broken Chisel—promises excitement and includes a chase in balloons and an escape down the hanging rope into the sea as one of its trills. A comic picture and Gaumont's Gazette completes what appears to be an excellent Bill of Fare for the delectation of the Bombay pleasure seeking public. Seats can be booked at Rose and Co.

MYSORE DURBAR AND S. I. PLANTERS.

SCIENTIFIC ADVICE FOR INDIAN HOLDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 12.

Before closing their sessions this afternoon, the delegates to the United Planters Conference resolved to represent to the Madras Government that the stipulation made by the Mysore Durbar to continue its contribution of Rs. 1,000 per annum for 3 years, provided the Association's scientific officer will assist the local Indian planters with his advice is unreasonable,, as he could not afford time to visit the Indian holdings in the province totalling 1,07,000 acres of land under coffee as compared with 22,000 acres supporting the Scientific Department of the United Association.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

SHOOTING AT FALLING PLATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar 12.

During the past four days the shooting on the Wanowrie range has been exceptionally good and the competitors have been many. To-day match four called "Individual Defence" was completed, and it was no easy matter for the competitors to hit the falling plates at 300 yards under the conditions imposed. The white falling plate had to be knocked over before fire was directed on to a second class figure target. The Norfolks and the Camerons shaped splendidly in this competition Lance-Corporal Batchelor, Norfolks, made the top score of 24 and Pte. Bothwick, Camerons, ran him second with 21 points. The following are the scores:—

Match 3 *Class B.*—A. L. D. Kadir Mahomed, 29th Lancers, 26 points, Rs. 20; Havtatoprao Mox, 117th Mahrattas, 26 points, Rs. 20; Jemadar Nadurao Nalode, 117th Mahrattas, 24 points, Rs. 11; Subadar Laxuman Rao Sawant, 117th Mahrattas, 24 points, Rs. 11; Subadar Vithal Chandi, 117th Mahrattas, 23 points, Rs. 7-4; Jemadar Chittar Singh, 29th Lancers, 23 points, Rs. 7-4, Havildar Mirza Lal Beg, 117th Mahrattas, 23 points, Rs. 7-4; Lance Naik Kishao Sawant, 117th Mahrattas, 23 points, Rs. 7-4; Lance Naranti Sawant, 117th Mahrattas, 23 points, Rs. 7-4; Lance Naik Shaikh Hamed, 105th M. L. I., 23 points, Rs. 7-4.

Match 4, *Class A.*—Lance-Corporal Batchelor, Norfolks, 24 points, Rs. 50; Pte. Bathwicke. Camerons, 21 points, Rs. 25; Pte. Young, Camerons, 20 points, Rs. 18-12; Sergeant-Major Semmence, Norfolks 20 points, Rs. 18-12; Pte. Carter, Norfolks, 20 points, Rs. 18-12; Pte. Pembleton, Sherwoods, 20 points, Rs. 18-12; Pte. Whitwood, Norfolks, 19 points, Rs. 12; Lance-Corporal Woolnough, Norfolks, 19 points, Rs. 12; Pte. Bailey, Norfolks, 19 points, Rs. 12; Pte. Sheppard, Norfolks, 19 points, Rs. 12; Pte. Coombes, Sherwoods, 19 points, Rs. 12; Sergeant Badby, Ox and Bucks, 18 points, Rs. 9;

Match 4, *Class B.*—Havildar Ramsawami Naidu, S. and M., 25 points, Rs. 20; Subadar Laxamanarao Sawant, 117th Maharattas, 23 points, Rs. 11; Duffadar Indarjit Singh, 29th Lancers, 22 points Rs. 9; Pte. Shaikh Abdul Karim, 105th M. L. I., 21 points. Rs. 6-8; Pte. Sukharam Sawant, 117th Maharattas, 21 points, Rs. 6-8; Sowar Deriaji Singh, 29th Lancers, 20 points, Rs. 5; Bug. Mobar Singh, 12th Pioneers, 20 points, Rs. 5; Sepoy Pun Singh, 12th Pioneers, 20 points, Rs. 5; Pte. Krishna Parab, 117th Maharattas, 20 points, Rs. 5; Naik Shankar Naik, 117th Marattas, 20 points, Rs. 5; Jemadar Mahomed Umar, 120th Infantry, 20 points, Rs. 5.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.

A British rifle team will compete in the Empire Shield competition at Melbourne in November.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

BURNLEY BEAT SUNDERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

In the replayed tie in the fourth round of the Football Association Cup, Burnley beat Sunderland by two goals to one.

ALDERSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

A WIN FOR THE DORSETS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 12.

For the third time the Dorsets and R.F.A. met to fight for the Cup in the Alderson Hockey Tournament this evening. Both teams put up a great fight, and almost to the bitter end it was almost impossible to choose between the merits of the two. In the first period both held a blank sheet and it was only three minutes before the second half ended that the Dorsets managed to score while the gunners were still goalless. It was a magnificent game throughout and Colonel Gamble, D.S.O., who presented the Cup and medals to the Dorsets congratulated the two teams on their excellent play.

THE SPORTING INSTINCT.

The sporting instinct does not light in a man's heart the longing to hold athletic records. When Lord Nelson put the telescope to his blind eye, he proved himself as good a sportsman in every way as the finest runner that ever lived. The sporting instinct is a thing of the heart and brain; it has nothing to do with sinew and muscle; and it should always go hand in hand with patriotism. This spirit is, perhaps, passing away with the progress of time. We are living in an age which distrusts instinct. Nowadays we would never think of lending anyone an umbrella, in case they should come back the next day to borrow a sovereign. And so with our sporting traditions; they are all being swallowed up in this insatiable desire for records.—"Fry's" Magazine.

General Sir Robert Scallon had rather a narrow escape during his recent visit of inspection of the Hughli River Defences. He was standing under a building in Fort Chingri Khal, watching artillery practice. when the concussion from one of the big guns brought a portion of the roof down. The General was covered with the debris, but luckily the heaviest mass did not hit him, and he escaped when some bruises and a black eye.

ROWING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA REGATTA.

Several more events were rowed off yesterday in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Boat Club Regatta, and the feature of the results was the defeat of Poona competitors. With the course in the Harbour, which means choppy water, they were at a distinct disadvantage and it remains to be seen how far they will go in the fours after the experience they have had of the conditions. In the first, unfortunately, Schmidt and Denso were given a row-over, but in the next, Kemp and Wilson created a bit of a surprise by beating the Poona pair, Cane and Nicholson quite decisively. It was an open race till about a hundred yards from home, where the visitors put in a spurt but were unable to make any impression on the others. The best race was the one in which Webster and Borlase beat Agerup and Rushforth, as the latter were thought to be the better. The former after avoiding a foul at the start took a slight lead, and keeping a steady stroke all the way were able to keep ahead when their opponents made a final effort, winning by what appeared to be more than a length. Simmonds and Taylor rowed over.

There was one race in the Senior Sculls, and though it was rather hard on Agerup to have to turn out again he won in very hollow fashion from Dean from Poona. The latter appeared to be in difficulties with the wind and tide, finding it hard to keep the nose of his boat straight, and at the finish made poor headway as compared to Agerup.

Results:—

SENIOR PAIR OARS.—(½ Mile).

No. 2 W. O. from No. 4.

Winners: Schmidt, R. Denso (Str.) with W. Mowbray Cox.

No. 1 beat the Poona pair, by two lengths.

No. 1.

R. E. Wilson.
K. Mc I Kemp (Str.)
B. C. Rowlandson (Cox).

Poona Pair.

A. S. Cane.
W. Nicholson (Str.).
Mrs. Cane (Cox).

No. 7 beat No. 3 by one length.

No. 7.

J. R. Webster (Cox).
J. Borlase.
H. G. Allum (Cox).

No. 3.

H. Agerup.
F. V. Rushforth (Str.).
Mrs. Cane (Cox).

SENIOR SCULLS.—(½ Mile).

H. Agerup beat H. H. Dean by five lengths.

Senior Pairs, Challenge Fours and Senior Sculls take place to-day, the first event starting at 5 p.m.

THE BUDGET AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leading article of the 4th Instant, you greatly recommend the increase of expenditure under Education, Sanitation and Civil Works, stating thereby that "Against £3.24 million on Education last year, there is a budget estimate of four millions and the increases under the two other heads are as below:

	1913-14	1914-15.
Sanitation	£1.378	£1.885
Civil Works	£7.016	£7.455

To me, however, the case appears to be quite the contrary. Increase? Why, Sir, the Government are actually budgetting for £78,000 *less* than their last estimated expenditure on Education! Meanwhile the reduction in medical expenditure goes up to a sum of £136,000. Civil works, of course, thrive. But, I daresay, the poor ignorant 'natives' of India are in far greater need of some sort of schools than 'pacca kacheries' or Dak Bungalows for the polished officials to rest in. Let me, however, come to the point: The previous estimates for the two heads were as follows:

Education	£4.078 millions.
Medical	£2.021 ,,

For the coming year 1914-15 they stand:

Education	£4.000
Medical	£1.885

That means a distinct loss of £214,000 or more than 35 lakhs of rupees.

But there is another fact of a painfully interesting character. The Government of India feared a deficit last year. They were, however, bold enough to spend on:

(1) Military services £21.399 millions or £391,000 more than they have estimated.

(2) Civil Works £7.046 or £464.000 more than they have estimated.

and on (3) miscellaneous £.609 or £164,000, more than the original estimates.

At the same time they cruelly held back a considerable sum from the estimated expenditure for Education and Sanitation. So that the former was given £3.42 millions instead of £4.078, or £836,000 less than the original allotment, while the latter was reduced to only £1,378,000 or £643,000 was reduced to only £1,378,000 or £643,000 less than the sum budgetted. Thus, at the cost of these important heads, Sir William Meyer was able to bring out a surplus in place of the dreaded deficit.

Nor the Hon. Gentleman, so profuse in his allotment to the military coffers, was any more sympathetic in preparing his Budget for 1914-15, as the following table will clearly attest:

	Previous Estimates 1913-14	Actually spent	New Estimates. 1914-15.
(1) Military Service ...	£21.008.	21.399.	21.886
(2) Police		4.866.	5.203
(3) Education.	4.078	3.242	4.000
(4) Medical.	2.021	1.378	1.885.

Frankly speaking I don't feel satisfied to see that even in the estimates Education and Sanitation were to lose, while this still remains to be hoped that when the Revised Budget is presented next year, the Military would not be shown pampered at the expense of Education, which, in spite of all the enthusiastic compliments by Sir Meyer's admirers, appears unfortunately the course preferred by the Hon. Gentleman in effecting a surplus.

Yours etc.,
SYED HASHEMI.

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An employer writes to the Manager of "The Bombay Chronicle":—

In reply to the advertisement to fill a vacancy in my office, which I inserted in "The Bombay Chronicle," I received such a mass of replies that I was unable to deal with them. There must have been some hundreds in the course of 48 hours. I have never before secured an employee so quickly through advertising. I regard your paper as a wonderful advertising medium and a valuable acquisition to Western India.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The Budget and Increased Expenditure	6
"A Serious Peril"	6
DAY BY DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	7
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Mombassa Indians' Congress	7
Industrial Ship on Fire	7
Premier as Tennis "Champion"	7
Gold Standard Reserve	7
Russia's Business Activity	7
"Courting Disaster	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Budge-Budge Mill Riot	9
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Corporation and the Governor	8
Bombay Police Scandal	9
BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS	5
LEGAL NEWS.	
The Cause List	10
WEATHER AND SHIPPING	3
COMMERCIAL	4
CORRESPONDENCE	
SPORTING NEWS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Sin of Indifference	4
Poor Litigants	4
Remarkable Discovery	9
Land Reform	9
A Real "Drain"	9
All-India News in Brief	10
Passing of Empire in India	10
Blackmail Mystery	10
Press Laws in India and Egypt	10
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
De Marlo	5
Mr. A. J. Balfour	7
Corporation Banquet to His Excellency	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 13, 1914.

THE BUDGET AND INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

Apart from the larger expenditure on education and sanitation which the taxpayer cheerfully bears in the conviction that both are calculated immensely to ameliorate his physical and intellectual condition, it may not be unprofitable to refer to other large increases of expenditure. There is the increase in the charges on account of land revenue, forests, civil works and police as under:—

	In Million £			Percentage of
	1913-14	1914-15	Inc.	Inc.
Land Revenue ...	3.984	4.183	0.199	4.99
Forests ...	1.176	1.348	0.172	4.62
Police ...	4.866	5.203	0.337	6.92
Civil Works ...	7.046	7.455	0.409	5.82

As to civil works, there is nothing to be said. The Finance Minister himself has pointed out how far they are beneficial. There are a variety of public works of great utility still needed in all parts of the country. Reasonable expenditure, not bordering either on extravagance or improvidence, under this head is to be approved as much as on education and sanitation. Indeed, education demands buildings for schools and colleges, and sanitation requires that such institutions shall be salutary in point of health for the scholars attending them. Again, in view of the heavy mortality still prevailing, with a death-rate of 40 per mille of the population, hospitals and dispensaries are a prime necessity. Taxpayers, therefore, have no reason to grudge expenditure on Civil Works.

As to Forests, it is a fact, which the Government has frequently brought to the notice of the public, that afforestation is one of the prime requirements in India. It has been scientifically demonstrated that tree planting in arid places and nursing of forests are both essential to a reasonable rainfall. But, like undeveloped areas which need fair and full development, they demand a large initial expenditure. During the period of development each province has necssarily to incur a large expenditure, which eventually repays itself. Therefore, judicious expenditure under this head is also welcome. But it is necessary to raise a warning voice against the practice of employing non-indigenous agency on high salaries and allowances in increasing number. By all means let the directing and guiding talent be from foreign agency at a fair price till the country is able to produce Indians well-trained and qualified to take charge of and manage forests. But we are of opinion that the cost could be greatly reduced by a well-defined policy which would annually draft into the Forest Service a fair number of Indians qualified in forestry, thus gradually diminishing the burden of the charges of a highly paid foreign agency.

There remain for examination the charges on land revenue and police. Touching the former, we would draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the following significant comparison:—

	In Million £			Percentage of
	1913-14	1914-15	Inc.	Inc.
Land Revenue ...	21.097	21.709	0.612	2.90
Land Expenditure	3.984	4.183	0.199	4.99

Thus while the growth of the revenue in a single year equals 2.90 per cent. that of charges equals 4.99 per cent. or nearly twice as much. Here, again, is to be discerned the want of vigilance that winks over expenditure which moves at a faster pace than the income. Land-revenue is the premier head of State revenue; but why that revenue should be allowed to be outstripped by charges almost double is a matter which needs investigation. It is not a salutary symptom of public finance that reveals such a feature. Land revenue charges cannot be tolerated on the same ground as Education, Sanitation and Forests. Indeed, were a small committee of experts to be appointed thoroughly to investigate the matter, a *modus vivendi* could be found which would prevent any expenditure on the collection of land revenue running faster than is warranted by the ratio of the growth of revenue in a single year. Those responsible for our finances need to be reminded of the wholesome rule that large revenue-growing heads should never be allowed to incur expenses exceeding those warranted by their proper growth.

Lastly, we come to the annually growing Police charges. The revised estimates show £4.866 million while the Budget estimates contemplate an expenditure of £5,203 million for the coming official year. Thus, there is to be an increase in a single year of £0:337 million equivalent to a growth of 6.92 per cent. which is indeed excessive. We are aware of the fact that the reorganisation of the police, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Imperial Government, generally, on lines recommended by the Police Commission, has not been completed. It will soon be completed. But we must call the attention of the public, as well as of the Finance Minister, to the following facts. In the first year of the reorganisation, viz., 1905-06, the gross charges of the Police, with 171,530 men, amounted to £3.06 million, say 4.59 crore rupees. That worked out at a cost per head per annum of £16 or Rs. 240. In 1910-11 the cost had risen to £4.35 million with an aggregate force of officers and men of 189,916. In other words, the cost per head per annum comes to £22 or Rs. 330! We have no authentic figures yet before us of the strength of the police either for the current official or for the coming year. It should not be too much for any non-official member in the Imperial Legislative Council to ask for it. But it may be useful meanwhile to exhibit the charges of the police since 1910-11. They are as under:—

Million £		Million £	
1911-12	4.60	1912-13	4.65
1913-14		(Revised)	4.86
1914-15		(Budget)	5.20

The increase in the police charges since 1910-11 is £0.85 million, equal to 1.27 crore rupees, a growth of 19.54 per cent. If we take a survey of the total increase of charges from the first year of the reorganisation to date, say from 1905-06 to 1914-15, it comes to fully £2.14 million or 3.21 crores, equivalent to 70 per cent! So that it may be fairly said that Police Charges have gone on increasing during the last 10 years at the rate of 7 per cent! The question, therefore, which members of the Imperial Council should put to the responsible executive is: how far this extra cost of 70 per cent. is justified, in proportion to the increased strength of the police force? Has crime decreased to the extent of the larger cost incurred? Has there been less of the corruption, to which pointed attention was drawn by the Police Commission in the second chapter of their Report? In short, the public, after ten years of the reorganisation scheme, is entitled to inquire how far there has been a reasonable diminution of crime and how far there has been greater efficieney of the police combined with an improvement in its *morale*. A reply to these questions is now due and it would be a great satisfaction to the public to hear, at the coming debate in the Council, from the lips of those responsible for the police, that all that was expected from the reorganisation has been fully or nearly achieved. Or better still, the Government might issue a return of the final results of crime, with sentences, during the last ten years together with such detailed information as might enlighten the public and assure confidence in the success of the reorganisation.

A final word may be said touching the Imperial charges for Interest on public debt and Army services. The former have increased by £0.262 million. The charge has risen from 9.313 to £9.375 in a twelve-month, equivalent to 2.51 per cent. This is unavoidable in view of the annual large borrowings of the State. As regards Army charges, these, too, have mounted up from £21,399 million (revised estimates), to £21.886 million according to the budgetary figures. The growth is £0.487 million equal to 2.29 per cent in excess of the estimates of the current official year. But the Finance Minister has accounted for a larger portion of it. It has been owing to the dearer prices of food etc., for the army. The net Army charges, however, have risen from £16.164 millions in 1901-02 to 19.558 millions up to 1911-12. The increase in 11 years has amounted to £3.394 million, say, 5.09 crore rupees or at the rate of 0.46 crore per annum. The total increase works out to 21 per cent. up to 1911-12, and it has since risen as already pointed out. But unfortunately India is helpless in the matter, while she is still kept in a state of Egyptian darkness on the subject of economy and retrenchment recommended by the Nicholson Committee. Military expenditure may be a political necessity, but it is not easy to say, in the absence of all authenticated information, how far the late increases have been justified by political expediency, and how far by a judicious and cautious working of this great spending department. The Government must be pressed to enlighten us on these points.

"SERIOUS PERIL."

We do not know what foundation there may be for the rumour, to which "The Bengalee" gives publicity, that it is in contemplation to transform the present system of education in India by placing it upon a vernacular basis, but, if some such idea prevails in the Educational Secretariat, any attempt to materialise it would be one of the most disastrous experiments ever undertaken in this country. In the first place, no educated Indian, who has studied the history of education here since the advent of British rule, will be persuaded to believe that behind the idea there is no political motive at all. As it is, the very perceptible tendency within recent years to officialise the Universities is already, we fear, viewed with considerable alarm, and further efforts in that direction cannot reasonably be regarded by even the most sanguine of official controllers of education as being likely to produce satisfactory results. There is, of course, something plausible about the idea to place primary and even secondary education upon a vernacular basis, but any scheme to make the vernaculars the media of higher instruction is foredoomed to failure, for, apart from some half-a-dozen Indian languages, the rest of the numerous Indian vernaculars are without any literature and some of them even without a script. Again, none of them can at present be described as matured in the sense that English is, and do not at present possess the literature which would enable the Indian Universities to carry on the work of higher instruction. No reasonable objection can be cited against raising some of the Indian vernaculars to the rank of University study to a larger extent than has been hitherto done, but to utilise them for higher study in the arts or in science would be as absurd as making, say, Welsh or Erse channels of instruction at the English Universities. If the Government, therefore, admit, as admit they must,—that for instruction in the higher sciences or other branches of advanced knowledge an efficient linguistic medium, with a rich and copious vocabulary and a vigorous literature, is essential, we entirely fail to see any justification for the revolutionary change of the kind which "The Bengalee" fears is in contemplation. It must be held that English, as the vehicle of University education in India, has done its task splendidly, and is becoming more and more the *lingua franca* of educated India, and the extent to which it is saturating and penetrating the modern languages of India is almost incalculable. To give an instance, Rabindranath Tagore's achievements in Bengali literature are due to the knowledge he possesses of English literature, which has affected his imagination and his style to a degree that has made his native tongue in his hands an instrument of much greater literary power than it would have been if he had not known English. Again, Professor Rajvade, of Poona, who is a historical scholar, writes his original works in his own language, although he has a mastery of English which many Englishmen might envy. The argument, therefore, that the study of English deteriorates the value of the vernaculars is a thoroughly unsound one. We are aware that some European educationists in this country have expressed the opinion that English is likely to be displaced in India by the vernaculars as Latin had been in Europe. These gentlemen have entirely overlooked one dominant factor in the situation. They may be reminded that the ascendency of Latin waned in Europe with the decline of the Roman power, and English could only share the same fate if Britain ceased to be the ruling power in this country. But we can hardly believe that there is any substantial foundation for the rumour alluded to by "The Bengalee."

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Balfour's Laurels.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, who, with Mr. Wilding, has just won the Doubles' Handicap in international tennis at Nice, has now become prominent both in golf and tennis,—a rare achievement for a man who is sixty-five. But whatever Mr. Balfour does, he does well, though it cannot be said he followed the pursuit of high politics with the same zeal that he has carried into sport. His temperament, of course, has interfered with his political activities and outlook, which has always been remarkable for a singular detachment of mind. Indeed, only in sport has Mr. Balfour freed himself from his predilections towards "philosophic doubt." But while politics has in some measure lost, philosophy has gained, and "The Foundations of Belief" and "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" will always bear testimony to the depth and analytical keenness of one of the most remarkable intellects of our age.

The Belgian Congo.

The flood of flight that was thrown on the Congo "atrocities" has unfortunately made the name of the Belgian Congo a byword of cruelty and maladministration. The present Belgian Government, however, has been forced to introduce reforms into the labour system prevailing in the rubber and coffee estates, much to the advantage of the labourers and the Government itself, contributing thereby to further industrial activity, to which a telegram from Reuter to-day testifies. The oil fields at Mayumbe, to which Reuter refers, are most important, and the prospects of the displacement of rubber by petroleum as the chief product of the colony are fully borne out by the latest news from that region. There is another kind of oil,—palm-oil,—which is also one of the principal products of the Congo. The region is indeed rich in mineral wealth, and, though something has already been done to exploit it, a great deal still remains to be done.

The Late Col. Napier.

There are still people in the Punjab who remember Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Campbell Napier, whose death is just announced by Reuter. George Napier was a son of the second Lord Napier of Magdala, whose family has given to India some splendid soldiers and administrators, and entered the Bengal Army as an ensign in 1861. The interesting and varied life of a military officer in those days fell to George Napier's lot, and, after serving in the civil administration as an Assistant Commissioner, he was sent on special duty to Persia in 1874. He took part in the Candahar expedition of 1881, and on his return became Private Secretary and A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. He was, it is believed, an admirable Private Secretary and his tact and abilities were rewarded by his being sent to adminster the Kapurthala State in 1885, from which post he retired Home in 1887.

Sir T. R. Wynne.

Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, who is retiring from the Presidentship of the Railway Board, came out to this country as far back as 1874 as one of the first batch of Coopers Hill men to be sent to the Indian Public Works Department. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, however, shortly after induced him to resign the service of Government and accept the post of Agent and Chief Engineer of that line, which is practically Sir Trevredyn's creation and, owing a great deal to his initiative and far-sighted administration, has since prospered exceedingly. On retirement from the post of Agent, Sir Trevredyn went to China, but Lord Curzon brought him back as a member of the Railway Board on its formation in 1905. Sir Trevredyn is a Welshman, to which he probably owes his well-known pertinacity. It was to this that Mr. Clark referred the other day in the Council when he described Sir T. R. Wynne as a "strenuous fighter."

St. George's Hospital.

The Hon. Mr. J. A. McBain has given notice that he will move an interesting resolution at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay to-day. His motion seeks to induce the Council to recommend to the Governor in Council that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the prevalence of malaria in the compound of St. George's Hospital, and to recommend measures to be adopted by the rendering of the buildings mosquito proof, or otherwise. For a long time the conditions in the hospital premises have been notorious. Indian servants and European nurses alike have been victims, and certainly it is incongruous, to use no harsher word, that such conditions should exist. Everybody will be willing to believe that the hospital authorities do their best to minimise the danger; but there are circumstances over which they have little control, and if the prevalence of the malady is to be checked it is obvious that assistance must be rendered from outside. Mr. McBain's resolution, it will be seen, does not suggest that efforts should be made to prevent malaria in the compound; but to adopt measures to protect the residents against contr Probably, this is all that can be hoped for, the locality in which the institution is situated is, and has been, infested with mosquitoes since the new dock works were begun some years ago. Various proposals have been made that the present hospital buildings should be abandoned and others erected on another site; but the matter is one with regard to which expert opinion is greatly divided, and, whatever decision may be reached, some time must elapse before it is definitely arrived at. Meanwhile, there can be little doubt of the urgency of the question, and we hope Mr. McBain's motion will result in some reform being effected.

Another Nuisance at St. George's.

There is another nuisance that affects many who live in the compound and some of the patients. As most people know, the northern portion of the hospital premises adjoins the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's property, and recently, since the Company have extended their sidings and shunting lines, at certain times of the day a portion of the hospital proper, and some of the residential quarters, are enveloped in dirty, acrid smoke, while the verandahs, and, in some cases, the wards receive deposits of soot. This is becoming a very serious matter and while, perhaps, it may not be a direct menace to health, it certainly is the cause of a good deal of discomfort which is not likely to conduce to the well-being of sick people or of those who minister to them. There is, undoubtedly, a strong case for reform, and it may be hoped that the discussion of Mr. McBain's resolution will lead to its being effected.

Alleged Ritual Murder in Kathiawar.

The appeal of Khoja Jaffer which was argued last week by Sir P. M. Mehta (with whom appeared Messrs. D. B. Sukhla and Devshanker Dave of the Rajkot Bar) before His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, assisted by his Dewan, Mr. Panachand Mehta, has proved successful and the accused Jaffer has been acquitted and discharged. The case created a great sensation throughout Kathiawar, where the superstition is still widely prevalent that the Khojas are given to the practice of kidnapping and murdering foreign children for ritual and other purposes. Five years ago there was a case tried in Rajkot before Mr. Rendall, then Judicial Assistant, and Assessors, in which two Khojas were committed from the Jasdan State on charges of kidnapping and murdering a Memon boy and cooking kichri with his blood as a work of religious merit. Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. Sukhla also defended the accused in that case. After a long and patient trial, the Judge and Assessors unanimously found that the case was not a true one. Mr. Rendall's interesting judgment in that case is given in 18 Kathiawar Law Reports. In the present case the Fouzdar, who investigated and committed the case, was, as admitted by himself, obsessed with a similar belief. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused on charges of kidnapping and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for 18 months. The prosecution was throughout represented by Mr. Mohanlal Jivanji, a local barrister. The Huzur Court has now on appeal reversed the conviction and ordered the accused to be discharged.

Postal Inconveniences in Bombay.

Since the removal of the General Post Office to Bori Bunder, writes a correspondent, the pressure of work at the Apollo Street Post Office has increased enormously and the old small staff is unable to cope with the work and meet the requirements of the public. As an instance, our correspondent mentions that though the time fixed for accepting registered letters is 5.30 p.m., such letters are often refused acceptance even at 5 p.m. We are informed that it is more convenient for Fort people to go to the Apollo Street Post Office than to the General Post Office at Bori Bunder, and hence the rush at the Apollo Street Post Office is very heavy. A larger office and staff would probably meet the requirements of the public.

An Arab Chief.

The serious illness of His Highness Sir Ahmed Fadthl, a Bedouin Chief, is reported. He is a close friend of the British and was constantly to be seen at Aden at gymkhanas and other sports. A story is told of him which is very characteristic of this Arab Chief. Years ago he had been asked to doff his shoes when calling on the Resident at Aden. He complied but remarked that the privilege of keeping them on had been the prerogative of his house for six decades. Some time later the Resident returned the call at his capital and entering the palace precincts doffed his hat. "Keep on your hat, Oh beloved friend," said the Arab, his honest face suffused with a smile—"this is my domain and you are free to act as you please." Whether the Resident subsequently responded to this charming retaliation by removing the ban on the Chief's shoes is not recorded.

SNOWFALL IN SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 12.

Simla has had a fresh fall of snow to-day, the temperature being much below normal.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 12.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 7th March 1914 stood at 12,232 against 14,626 cases Bombay Presidency had 692, Madras 141, Bengal 14, Bihar 3,541, the United Provinces 5,979, the Punjab 1,259, Burma 356, Mysore 80, Hyderabad 49, Central India 14, and Rajputana 107.

The Trustees of the Pachiyappa's Charities acknowledge with feelings of gratitude and appreciation the generous contribution of Rs. 1,000 made by Mrs. Annie Besant towards the cost of the Pachaiyappa's Students' Hostel at Chetput.

RUSSIA'S BUSINESS ACTIVITY

INVESTMENT COMPANY FLOATED.

HALF CAPITAL OFFERED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

A Russian Corporation has been formed for investment in finance and business of a capital of £2,000,000.

M. Wishnegradski, Director of the Putiloff Works, the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the International Commercial Bank of St. Petersburg are stated to be closely connected with the project.

The Corporation is now issuing in London £1,000,000 in shares of one guinea each.

MEXICAN LAWLESSNESS.

TEXAS' RIGHT TO PROTECT AMERICANS ON THE BORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

Mr. Colquitt, Governor or Texas, addressing the Texas Cattelraisers' Association, defied Washington to prevent him from protecting the citizens on the border.

MEXICAN REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHIHUAHUA, Mar. 12.

The rebel military Government has decreed the distribution of public lands among the troops.

NAPOLEON'S HOME IN ST. HELENA.

FRENCH GRANT FOR ITS UPKEEP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

The French Chamber has voted a grant for the upkeep of Longwood in St. Helena.

Longwood was Napoleon's home during his captivity in St. Helena.

THE VELASQUEZ "VENUS."

MISS RICHARDSON SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

Mary Richardson, the suffragette who damaged the Velasquez "Venus" has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. She is hunger-striking.

THE PENNY "TIMES."

A PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

The reduction in the price of "The Times" will be permanent.

STEAMER COLLISION ON PACIFIC COAST.

JAPANESE VESSEL BADLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

The steamers Hwades (?) and Canada Maru collided off Tacoma. Canada Maru was badly damaged.

Tacoma is a city and port of entry on Commencement Bay, Washington, U. S. A. about 90 miles from the Pacific coast, and about 23 miles S. S. W. of Seattle.

ANTI-PLUMAGE CRUSADE.

ASSURANCE BY GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.

Speaking in the Reichstag on the petitions against the destruction of birds in German colonies for the sake of their plumage, Dr. Solf, Imperial Secretary of State for Colonies, said that he sympathized with the petitioners exceedingly but there was no need to fear the extinction of the birds of paradise which were swarming in New Guinea. However he had compromised by prohibiting the shooting of the birds of paradise for the next eighteen months.

FRENCH GRANT FOR FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 11.

The Chamber has adopted the grant of 25,000 francs for the Faculty of Medicine at Shanghai.

"COURTING DISASTER."

SOMALILAND POLICY CRITICISED.

SUBSTANTIAL GARRISON AND RAILWAY WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

In an article on Somaliland the "Times" maintains that Mr. Harcourt's statement of policy as set forth in the House of Commons on the 24th ultimo was simply a reversion to the policy of trying to hold the interior with inadequate forces, thus courting disaster.

The only way of holding the interior in the journal's opinion is, by the construction of a railway to Bohotle and a substantial garrison of Indian troops.

The country is not worth it, says the "Times," and the present project cannot be too severely condemned.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL REFUSES TO PROSECUTE RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PRETORIA, Mar. 12.

The Attorney-General has declined to prosecute the President and five officials of the Railwaymen's Union who were committed for trial in February, on the charge of sedition in connection with the strike.

"DEPORT THEM TO SOUTH AFRICA".

MR. MCKENNA HELPLESS WITH SUFFRAGETTES.

(REUTER'S TLEEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.

Windsor Castle, Hampton Court and other show-places have been closed.

The destruction of the Velasquez was discussed at question-time in the House of Commons and Mr. McKenna invited suggestions for dealing with the Suffragettes. The invitation was received with the shouts of "Deport them to South Africa."

MINERAL WEALTH OF CONGO.

OIL TO BE THE CHIEF PRODUCT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BRUSSELS, Mar. 12.

In the Chamber yesterday the Minister for Colonies forecasted a deficit of twenty-one million francs as the result of the abolition of the domain system and the rubber crisis. He believed that oil and not rubber would be the chief product of the Congo in the future. Most important deposits of gold had been discovered and the tin deposits in Katanga were most extensive. The discovery of coal at Albertville had been confirmed, and diamond pipes existed in the Kundelungu district. Further, a company had reserved the blocks for working the petroleum mines at Mayumbe.

THE RELEASED CONGO MISSIONARY.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS AS TO HIS TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Foreign Office has instructed the British Minister in Lisbon to urge that the Rev. Bowskill shall be tried not by court-martial but by a civil court at Loanda where the British consul will attend.

DISAPPEARANCE OF NAVAL SIGNAL CODE.

REPLACED BY A DUMMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that a most important signal book has disappeared from a battleship at Sheerness and has been replaced by a dummy. Finger-prints are the only clue.

ESPIONAGE DURING BALKAN CRISIS.

AUSTRIAN OFFICER CASHIERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VIENNA, Mar. 12.

Ober-Lieutenant Jacob, has been cashiered and sentenced to seventeen year's rigorous imprisonment for espionage during the Balkan crisis.

EX-PREMIER AS TENNIS "CHAMPION."

INTERNATIONAL GAMES AT NICE.

MR. BALFOUR'S VICTORY WITH WILDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NICE, Mar. 12.

Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Wilding, have won the Doubles Handicap in the International lawn tennis here.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR.

Photo by Central News.

The Ex-Premier Playing Tennis at Cannes in the South of France last year. Mr. Balfour has now won the Doubles Handicap with Mr. Wilding at Nice.

HOME RULE BILL.

OPPOSITION TO MOVE REJECTION AT SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

When the Home Rule Bill comes up for second reading a member of the Front Opposition bench will move its rejection.

LORD MILNER'S LEAGUE.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has telegraphed hoping that the British Covenant will be largely signed. He says all should do their part in this crisis in our history.

BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

The representatives of the London Building Employees have accepted the invitation of the National Board of Conciliation to a conference. It is estimated that the loss of wages so far amounts to £350,000.

BRITISH AVIATION RECORD.

HEIGHT OF 15,000 FEET REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

Lieutenant Briggs created the British altitude record at Eastchurch yesterday by rising to a height of 15,000 feet. The temperature at this height was 38 degrees below zero and the aviator was severely frost-bitten.

MILITARY OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

SIDELIGHT OF CANTEEN SCANDALS CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

Lieutenant Robert Martin, of the Wiltshire Regiment, has been found dead in the barracks at Devizes with a bullet in his head. He came from Gibraltar recently in connection with the enquiry into the Canteen scandals.

INDUSTRIAL SHIP ON FIRE.

FOUNDERED IN TYNE.

TUGS AND LIFEBOATS RESCUED 297 BOYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Industrial training ship, Wellesley, got on fire in the Tyne yesterday and foundered. The tugs and lifeboats rescued 297 boys.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION TO KOREA.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE OF PROTESTANT MISSON AGAINST ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Bishop of Oxford presided at a meeting in connection with the Church of England mission to Korea at Westminster yesterday evening. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London wrote urging that financial support be given. The Bishop of Oxford said that his doubts as to the wisdom of the despatch of the mission to Korea had long been dissipated and he advocated an alliance with the Protestant missions against Rome. Lord William Cecil said no country in the world would become converted to Christianity more quickly than Korea.

A LONDON POLICE APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

Mr. Frank Elliott, son of late Sir Charles Elliott, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan police.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

The death is announced of Colonel the Hon. George Napier.

RETIRING MADRAS WORTHIES.

SIR SPRING, SIR J. BOYSON AND MR. A. D. JACKSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March 12.

Madras is about to lose three men, who, in their several ways, have played important parts in the business affairs of this city. One of them, Mr. A. D. Jackson, of Messrs. Parry and Co., is leaving to-morrow. His absence will be felt in business circles generally, and particularly in the Madras Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been a very capable chairman.

The approaching retirement of Sir Francis Spring will be very generally regretted. It is ten years since he retired from the Public Works Department, after a career which would have satisfied most men's craving for work. Since then he has done an immense amount of valuable work in the improvement of the Port of Madras. Moreover, his special experience of railway matters has enabled him to offer advice on a matter of high importance to the commercial development of this Presidency the construction of branch lines.

The third loss Madras has to suffer will be the retirement in June of Sir John Boyson after a very long career in Madras.

SIMLA HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, March 12.

The Government of India are meeting the cost of a separate room in the Ripon Hospital, Simla, for the installation of an "X" Ray apparatus. The Simla Municipality are also giving Rs. 36,000 towards (1) the remodelling of the administrative blocks, (2) providing an operation theatre towards which the Gackwar of Baroda has given Rs. 5,000 and (3) adding a third storey to the main block. The whole of the outlay for this improvement is estimated at Rs. 80.000.

PERAMBUR WORK-SHOPS RIOT.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST 17 ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March 12.

In the Perambur Riot case the Joint Magistrate of Chingleput to-day framed charges at Conjeeveram against 17 accused, the second accused, Venugopal, being discharged. The hearing of the defence evidence will commence on the 16th instant at Saidapet.

H. H. the Jam of Navanagar and party visited the Burma Petroleum Co.'s works at Seikkyi and the Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon yesterday. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the morning returned the call of the Jam Sahib.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

MODE OF INVESTMENT EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Roberts said, that the sterling value of the Indian gold standard reserve at the present moment amounted to £21,412,000 of which £17,092,000 earned interest and £4,320,000 was gold, but that much of the gold had been added in the last three months.

The average held in gold during the past twelve months had been £22,093,000.

The amount earned by the interest-bearing portion in the year amounted approximately to £574,700.

If half of the total represented by securities and the average holding of gold had borne interest throughout the year, instead of the £17,092,000 mentioned, at the rate actually earned on the latter, the interest obtained would have been £322,500 or less by £252,200 than what had actually been received.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Mar. 12.

Lieut.-Colonel Scott dined at Viceregal Lodge last night.

Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Rani Lady Harnam Singh and Bibi Amint Kuar leave Viceregal Lodge to-day.

Captain Stephens arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday and joined the staff as A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, March 12.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April, 1913, to 28th February 1914, show a gain of Rs. 96.97,822 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

SCHOOLS DO NOT TEACH CIVICS--THE RESULT.

The result of ignorance is drifting. Not having grasped any leading principles in an unintelligible world, the young fellow accepts, without understanding it, just as much of the life machinery as affects him. He keeps the books in an office, and day after day makes the required entries, but what those entries mean he does not ask himself. Surrounded with a world of phenomena, and grasping none of the actualities which lie behind phenomena, he seeks elsewhere the interest which life itself ceases to afford to a mind void of ideas, and puts his money on racehorses. When he becomes a voter, his vote is decided purely by the immediate effect of some particular measure on his own personal interests, without any wider conception of the other interests involved, without projecting his mind forward to forecast the ultimate issue of his decision. And for the rest, he believes in giving each side a chance. If the Liberals have been in for seven years, it is time they came out. The only governing law he recognises in politics is the great law of swing-swang. As for his political thinking, that is done for him by what Plato would have called the Archsophist of our modern society, the half-penny press. Or, it may be, if he is a man of finer sensibility, who thinks for himself, he has anchored his interest elsewhere, on art, or letters, or travel, and leaves politics to politicians, trusting in Providence mainly for the issues of national life, without much faith in the trustee.—J. L. PAton, in the "Political Quarterly."

RAILWAY CAREERS.

I think more young men of education and good social position might come forward and enter our railway offices and great engineering and ship-building works, and starting at the bottom, rise to high positions and salaries, rather than enter overstocked professions.—Lord Aberconway, Chairman, Metropolitan Railway Company.

At a meeting of the Madras Port Trust Board, over which Sir Hugh Fraser presided the trustees resolved to record their high appreciation of strenuous services of Sir Francis Spring to whose skill, energy and perseverance they ascribed the improvements during the last ten years in the port. They further expressed the hope that on his retirement, the possibility of which they regretted, the Government would recognise his services by the grant of a gratuity the amount suggested being such as to produce an annuity of not less than £250 a year. This resolution will, says the "Madras Mail" be generally approved for it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the debt of the Port to Sir Francis Spring.

MOMBASSA INDIANS' CONGRESS.

DEMAND FOR RIGHT OF FULL EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOMBASA, March 11.

The Indian Congress has passed a resolution "adopting the fundamental principle of the right of the Indians now and henceforth settled here to complete and full equality of treatment." The Congress also decided to call attention of the Governor to the absence of an Indian representative on the Council.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Serious Peril.

"The Bengalee."—There is a persistent rumour in the air and we think it our duty to give publicity to it. It is said that it is an contemplation to transfer the whole system of our education and to place it upon a vernacular basis. We cannot help thinking that if this idea is given effect to, it will be the greatest disaster that has yet befallen the country, and we warn the authorities against a step which will plunge the country into the throes of an unparalleled agitation. The simultaneous departure of Mr. Nathan and Mr. Sharp for England has an exceedingly ominous look about it. Are they going to advise the Secretary of State upon this momentous adventure? There is something very plausible about this idea. It will be urged that it will help to encourage the cultivation of the vernaculars and that its should therefore be welcomed by the people. The people understand their educational interests best, and they are deliberately of opinion that a revolution of this kind will be fraught with disaster to the country. We want to know something of the general culture of civilized humanity of the ideals and aspiration which have contributed to the greatness of nations. Our outlook should be broad and comprehensive and in the present stage of our national progress we certainly think that instruction through the medium of English should be continued. Any change in the system will be strongly condemned by public opinion. We should like to know if it is a part of the scheme that the Court language should be Bengalee?

The Modern Inquisition.

"The Nation."—Like most things, this deplorable Irish affair has an English moral. The duties of the police are almost the most difficult and delicate that any set of men can undertake. They have to use their judgment in all sorts of unexpected situations; and mistakes lead to very serious consequences. Liberals have to recognize that modern legislation, while aiming at improving the condition of the poor, tends to increase the control of authorities over their lives. It was stated recently that insurance cards were being used by employers for tracing strikers with a view to preventing them getting other employment. In the "Candid Quarterly Review," it is stated that "the writer has heard police witnesses swear a man a lazy and idle vagabond because he had no insurance card about him. . . . In short, the insurance card has become a police passport without which no member of the working-class has a right to live or move in free England." These are statements that require investigation. Mr. Thomas, again asked the Home Secretary on Wednesday if he knew that the Glamorgan police were visiting the homes of trade union leaders and asking for a great deal of information about their organizations. All the conditions of modern life and the social re-organization that is going on, tend to strengthen the powers of the police, and the duty of protecting the rights of the citizens is becoming not less but more urgent.

The Honour of the House.

"Saturday Review."—On Tuesday Mr. Gulland, the Government Whip, was brought to book in the House of Commons. He had hinted to the Wick electors that a member of the Government was the best person to get them their harbour. The Prime Minister, when questioned on the matter, frankly expressed his regret for what he called an error of judgment, and the culprit himself added a few straightforward words of apology. This was all quite right, for "The Times" truly says that the original speech "aroused deep indignation, as it was held to have touched the honour of the House." But why should Mr. Gulland have to eat humble pie whilst Mr. George is free to pile false charge on false charge without the faintest rebuke from his chief? Do the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speeches not touch the honour of the House? Can the House be indifferent to the platform speeches of a man whose office should make him one of its ornaments? Or does the Prime Minister's authority only extend to those "lesser columns" of his administration, as Disraeli termed them, who are not in the Cabinet? Mr. Asquith once laid down what we conceive to be the very unconstitutional doctrine that his colleagues might say what they chose on topics which were not matters of settled Government policy. The Government has never decided on the proper language to hold about Dukes, and Mr. George has made infamous use of the freedom so rashly accorded him. But the Prime Minister is, to his colleagues, a man of his word and so has to sit and suffer in silence. There can be no doubt of Mr. Asquith's sufferings. His own ideas as to Ministerial deportment are shown by his conduct. He was the leading figure in the coup d'etat which secured the passage of the Parliament Act, but in all his speeches throughout that cruel controversy we cannot recall one pharase that was not degnified and "correct."

CORPORATION & THE GOVERNOR.

BANQUET IN THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON BOMBAY.

PAST IMPRESSIONS AND FUTURE VIEWS.

The handsome Hall of the Bombay Corporation has never presented a more brilliant appearance than was the case last night on the occasion of the entertainment at dinner by the President and Members of His Excellency Lord Willingdon. The arrangement of the tables may be seen from the flashlight photograph, which was taken by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd and which is reproduced on this page. Nearly a hundred persons were present, including members and guests, but the seating was admirably arranged and more could have been accomodated had it been necessary. The Hall was splendidly decorated and behind the President's chair being the imposing banner of the Corporation with the Municipal arms and the proud motto of the city, "Urbs Prima in Indis." The table decorations were exceptionally tasteful and effective, being carried out in red, white and blue drapery, which covered numbers of small electric lights, and masses of Boganvilla creeper. In one of the galleries the fine band of the Sherwood Foresters was stationed and their well-chosen programme of music was just sufficiently audible to be enjoyed without interfering with conversation. The dinner was admirable,—a veritable triumph for Mr. C. Stengler, the Manager of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel—to whose capable hands the catering was entrusted,—both as regards the actual menu and the perfection of the service. The menu was as follows:

Hors d'OEuvres Moscovite

Real Turtle

Creme Chatelaine

Suprome de Sole Joinville
Pommes en Serviette

Poularde a la Neva

Coeur de Filet Lucullus
Petit Pois Fine Fleur

Sorbet des Chartreuse

Pintadons de Bois au Voliere
Salade Delices

Asperges Francaise Sce. Vinaigrette

Timbale de Fraises
Souvarouf

Parfait Glace Victoria
Corbeille de Friandises

Fruits
Deserts

Cafe

WINES.

Sherry Manzanilla, Hochheimer, Chateau Larose, V. D. Brand, Moet and Chandon, Dry Imperial 1904 Vintage, Sparkling Moselle, Whiskies and Brandies, Old Port, Fine Champagne "1858" Vintage, and other liqueurs.

Lord Willingdon was seated on the right of the President, next to him being Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Basil Scott, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Claude Hill, the Municipal Commissioner, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir Temulji Nariman and Mr. Justice Beaman in the order named; on the left of the President were His Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Richard Lamb, Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Mr. Justice McLeod, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Justice Heaton, Sir Dorabji Tata, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Justice Shah, and Sir Shapurji Broacha. Among others present were:—

Mr. R. D. Masani; The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. F. F. Gordon, The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, Flag-Lieut. Hamer, Mr. L. Robertson, The Hon. Mr. Turner, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Mr. C. C. Watson, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. J. L. Rieu, Major A. D. G. Shelley, The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Dr. T. A. Turner, Mr. J. Mackison, Mr. A. H. S Aston, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Col. Scudamore, Capt. Vaughan, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Mr. E. L. Sale, Mr. A. N. Whyte, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, The Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein A. Pirbhoy; Mr. Joseph Baptista; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. F. M. Simkin; Mr. R. H. Hewett; Mr. P. C. Sethna; Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. A. J. Inglis, Mr. Salebhoy C. Barodawalla; Mr. H. P. Mody; Dr. D. B. Master; Mr. Gulam Hussein Currimbhoy; Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji; Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji; Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy; Mr. C. A. Beale; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Mr. Rahimtoolla Currimbhoy; Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji; Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram; Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman; Mr. J. A. Wadya; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji; Mr. R. B. Mantri; Mr. Karmali Pirbhoy; Mr. Manghan; Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed; Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji; Mr. Balkrishna Wasudev Pandurang; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datubhoy Ebrahim; Mr. B. D. Banaji; Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar; Mr. R. S. Navalkar; Mr. Waite and Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar.

Flashlight Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Photograph of the Banquet given by the Corporation in the Municipal Hall last night to His Excellency the Governor.

THE FIRST CITIZEN OF BOMBAY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then briefly proposed the toast of "The President," remarking that in a few days they would have to sing Mr. Tod's praises on his retirement, so he would spare his blushes that evening, and simply ask them to drink to the First Citizen of Bombay. (Applause). The toast having been cordially honoured Mr. Tod briefly responded.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. M. Tod, President of the Corporation, in proposing the health of His Excellency, said:—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—It has fallen to my lot as President to have the privilege of welcoming your Excellency amongst us this evening as our guest.

Only on two previous occasions have the Corporation had the honor of entertaining the Governor and we are proud of having this opportunity again. (Hear, Hear.)

Your Excellency, it is less than a year since we exercised our privilege of presenting you with an address of welcome on your landing on the Apollo Bunder to take up the Governorship of this Presidency, but we think that, even in that short time, you will have seen that we are citizens of no mean city. We are all of us intensely proud of Bombay. It came to us as a group of small malarious islands and the energy and industry of its inhabitants have developed it into the second city in the Empire and to what we consider its motto justly designs, it "Urbs Prima in Indis."

BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL.

Bombay is fortunate in its natural beauties, and I think there are few who have travelled much who will not allow that it would be hard to find anything more beautiful in the world than sunrise over the Hills on the east of the harbour, sunset over the Back Bay and, what I personally regard as perhaps the most beautiful of all, the view over the Back Bay from the Malabar Hill at full moon. (Applause).

But fortunate as Bombay is in its position as the Gate of India and in its magnificent harbour, it could never have reached its present prosperity but for the energy and business capacity of its inhabitants who have cultivated a vast textile and export trade which is ever expanding and forcing on developments which our forbears would have considered impossible. On all sides there are signs of this development—in the large new Docks which are to be opened this month by His Excellency the Viceroy and which I, for one, believe will not have been opened for long, before fresh extensions will have to be thought of—in the huge reclamations which have already been made or are being made or are still under discussion, in the opening up of the city by broad roads to allow of expansion to the north and in the magnificent buildings which are springing up on all sides. But with all Bombay's natural beauties and with all its prosperity we know there is still much to be done. There are sad blots on our escutcheon in the shape of unhealthy slums, where disease is rife and where the poor must live, which we are doing our utmost to remove.

THE FOREMOST MUNICIPALITY.

This Municipality claims, and I think with every right, to be the foremost in India. (Hear, Hear). We claim that an income of nearly a crore and 25 lakhs is wisely expended, and that the enormous expenditure the city has undertaken on water supply, drainage and other amenities of life are bound to make our city in a few years one of the greatest in the world while, though the critics may say unkind things about roads, dust, etc., I think they hardly realize that about one-sixth of our income is spent in contribution to the Improvement Trust and on roads and overbridges alone. For that success the work of this Municipality and of those able Civilians Government has always given us as executive heads of the Municipality is responsible.

One of the most urgent problems that face the Municipality is that of housing. With an increasing population in a confined area the rents have risen to a figure which presses very heavily on all but the rich. There has also been a general increase in the cost of all commodities and foodstuffs and the overcrowding which results in the effort to reduce the cost of living is appealing Our last census gave a population of about one million of whom over 750,000 lived in single rooms.

A QUESTION OF MONEY.

The Improvement Trust has erected sanitary chawls for the poorer classes which accommodate some 17,000 and is erecting more. The mill-owners under the provisions of the Amended Improvement Trust Act, are arranging to erect chawls for their hands through the agency of the Improvement Trust, but the progress is naturally slow; and I am afraid that, in spite of all efforts, it will be some years before there is the much desired improvement. It is a question of money and much as this Corporation would desire to go ahead faster in the widening of streets, acquisition of setbacks and other improvements, its resources do not allow it as a sound business body to do more than it is doing at present.

Too much must not be thrown on one generation; posterity should be expected to bear its share in the cost of the improvements; it will enjoy in the shape of wider roads water supply and other permanent works, and it is the too short currency of our loans which, in the opinion of many, hampers us unduly. The London County Council loans can be for 60 years and even 80 years. Bombay's longest is for 40 years and few have been for so long a currency.

Your Excellency, this question of currency of loans is one which we would specially like to bring prominently before you, as we contend the accumulation of a surplus cash balance of 18 lakhs against emergencies, in spite of our heavy expenditure, shows that money has not been wasted and that ours has been a wise stewardship, and that we are entitled to the financial facilities, which, we feel, we have proved ourselves fit for. We also feel very strongly that the development and expansion of this city is not a matter of mere local or provincial importance out of imperial importance, and that we are justified in asking for great consideration at the hands of Government. Your Excellency, I do not want you to consider that we are like the daughters of the horse leech always crying "give, give" or to use a simile, I have heard your Excellency apply on another occasion, like Oliver Twist always asking for more, but as a body which is doing its utmost to solve very urgent problems on sound lines, which has shouldered burdens ungrudgingly in the shape of the heaviest taxation per head in India and which feels that the active support and assistance of Government are necessary for a satisfactory solution. We are grateful to Government for what they have done in the past and trust that by mutual corporation still more rapid progress may be made

JEALOUS OF NEWER LOVES.

I am afraid your Excellency will think that too much is being said of Bombay and the civic virtues of its inhabitants, and in the future it is more than probable that all our claims would not be accepted by that pushing and rapidly developing neighbour of ours in Sind which you visited lately, but I feel strongly that there is room for both of us and that the fullest developments can take place in both cities not only without detriment to either, but to the greater advancement of this country. We feel though that Bombay is, of our Excellency's oldest love and should probably feel very jealous if newer loves should try to usurp that place in your Excellency's affections which we think should by ours.

Your Excellency, we feel ourselves fortunate in having you as the head of this Presidency (cheers). In the short time you have been with us it would have been impossible for anyone to have done more to know and learn the people than you have. You have given your support to very good cause which has been brought before you and have been untiring in your efforts to know personally and appreciate the points of view of the people of every sect and creed. We feel that this intimate personal knowledge is of the happiest augury for the future as it must enable you to appreciate at their true worth the various problems which are bound to arise. You have set an example of untiring energy in doing good which is thoroughly appreciated and for which we are very greatful (loud applause).

LADY WILLINGDON'S POPULARITY.

I cannot conclude without a reference to Lady Willingdon (cheers.) Since her arrival she has, like your Excellency, been untiring in has, like your Excellency, been untiring in trying to know the people at first hand and has extended her support and assistance to every object which could come within her womanly sphere of influence. Our efforts to check the terrible infant mortality arising from ignorance and the insanitary conditions in which so large a portion of the population live, and the campaign against the awful scourge Tuberculosis which is encouraged by the over-crowding and want of light and air, have received her warmest support. I venture to think that the example, she has set, has proved how many good causes can be forwarded by judicious encouragement and will never be forgotten, and that she has won a reflection of all castes and creeds as has been done by few (cheers).

Gentlemen, I now call on you to drink to the health of our honored guest, our Governor, Lord Willingdon.

H EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency, who on rising to reply was very warmly cheered, said:

I well remember nearly a year ago when I first landed at the steps of the Apollo Bunder, and made the acquaintance of you, gentlemen, who are entertaining me to-night, whom I wish at once to thank for the extremely cordial greeting you have extended to me, and for the far too generous remarks with which your President has commended the toast of my health to your notice. I own frankly that I prefer the conditions under which we meet on this second occasion to those under which we met on the first, for in the first place, I prefer post-prandial oratory to early after breakfast speeches, and in the second, I feel that to-night I can truly and gratefully say that I meet you as my personal friends, whereas last year, I was the new arrival fully aware that my first speech was going to be listened to by an extremely critical body of bowing acquaintances, who would, to some extent, judge by my deportment at that anxious time what sort of a person the new Governor was likely to prove. As I say, a year has passed since then, and, realising as I do the great importance of Government keeping in close touch with and lending a helping hand to the work of the Municipalities throughout the presidency, I consider it a most desirable thing that the head of the Government should from time to time, meet you, gentlemen, who administer for the welfare of this most important City, and have an opportunity in an unofficial manner of giving you his impressions of the course of events during the past year (applause).

And what is the first and main impression I have received after visiting many parts of this presidency after seeing the varied conditions of life and progress from the north of the Province of Sind to the southernmost part of the Darwar District. I have found a vitality, a loyalty, a responsive friendliness, a cheery optimism and a spirit of energy and enterprise among all classes and races, whom I have met in my travels, which confirms me in my view that we are making rapid strides both in the development of municipal life and of the general commercial and industrial activities in the presidency. (Applause).

CITY'S DEVELOPMENT.

Take your own city, as an example, to prove what I say, an amazing instance of rapid development during the past few years. Apart from the numerous works which you yourselves are undertaking, we have the Port Trust gradually completing that colossal enterprise which will, when finished, add immensely to the comfort of passengers arriving and leaving the harbour, increase enormously the facilities for handling and shipping of goods, and generally promote very considerably the prosperity of your city; we have the Improvement Trust working side by side with you in improving the conditions of life for your people by driving great avenues from the heart of your city to its outside areas, and developing blocks of land for residential purposes, an urgent necessity for your rapidly increasing population, and if we come to private enterprise let me mention that great scheme, the Tata Hydro-Electric works, which, we hope, will shortly supply power to the mills and reduce the smoke muisance to a minimum. (Applause).

And what are you doing yourselves? I have heard it whispered that your Council in past years has, at times, not acted in a sufficiently progressive spirit in such a progressive town. Of that I know nothing, but I can truly say that that charge cannot now be laid at your door. By your great scheme with regard to your water supply, by your efforts (most profoundly I hope they may prove successful) to improve the conditions of your drainage, by your road schemes and by the care and attention you are paying to such questions as sanitation, milk supply, and the relief of congestion there is clear testimony to the energy and zeal with which you and your officers are working for the health and better living of the people.

Now having given you my impressions I wish in a few words to give you some ideas for the future. Your first and main care must, surely, be to ensure a methodical, settled and satisfactory further development of your city, and as to this, as you are aware Government has lately appointed a committee to enquire into the question of whose strenuous work under the chairmanship of Mr. Claude Hill I should like to-night to express my keen appreciation. I am not going to anticipate in any way their recommendations, beyond making this general statement that in order to increase the popularity and prosperity of your city you must always keep in mind the necessity for catering for the comforts and amusements of all classes who live under your care. And in this common endeavour Government and the Municipality will always, I am sure, work hand in hand.

BETTER HOUSING AND OPEN SPACES.

Two of the great problems we have got to solve are those of better housing and the provision of open spaces. Better housing, first and foremost for our working class population, in order to give them healthier, happier homes, and reduce the mortality from disease that still extists in this city. And with regard to the other classes of whose difficulties with regard to housing accommodation I am well aware, I am convinced that a regular and rapid system of electric traction on our railways, bringing our suburban areas within easy reach of the heart of the city will do much to relieve this difficulty, and give an opportunity to the city man to live in healthy and attractive surroundings within easy reach of his work.

GATE OF INDIA SCHEME.

And as to open spaces while I cannot make more than a few general remarks on this large question I wish to make special reference to one important project in which, I hope and believe, we all, as citizens of the Empire, take a keen interest for it will commemorate the historic occasion when our King Emperor first landed on these shores. I have been carefully into the plans of the Gate of India scheme with Mr. Wittet, and have come to the conclusion that some alteration in the original design is desirable in order to make it a worthy monument of that great occasion. I am glad to say that His Excellency the Viceroy is keenly interested in this scheme and I hope to get his opinions and views thereon when he pays us his visit in a few days time. I shall also endeavour to assure the views and opinions of ourselves and others before any final decision is come to. The alterations, it is true, will cost more but I think that the advantages, we shall gain by the altered scheme, will fully justify the increased cost, advantages of a large open space for the public, of much greater facilities for landing, and of giving more dignity and symmetry to what we all are determind shall be a great national memorial. Speaking of open spaces generally there can be no doubt that we are sadly lacking in this town in recreation grounds for all classes which are essential to provide healthy exercise for, and produce *mens sana in corpore sane* among the population. Let us see that facilities are given to improve the possibilities of all healthy exercises such as cricket, football, golf, polo and other games, and if we do I believe, we shall much enhance the popularity and prosperity of the town.

SOLICITUDE FOR CITY'S WELFARE.

I have many more ideas but I have already detained you too long, I hopee however, that what I have said may show you that I am keenly alive to and will always work for the welfare of this city. In a word I believe in the future we may look forward to it becoming a great centre of eduction in all its branches, of all forms of medical science, and of commerce and industry, but to attend these ends we must secure in our midst the growth of a strong and thriving race, and we must work to provide those healthy homes and healthy exercises which will bring these objects to maturity. The future looks bright indeed, but it requires the cordial co-operation of us all to produce the desired results.

In conclusion let me make one final remark. I have been told that there are people in this land, very few, I believe, who express the view that it would be well if we English were to clear out of the country and leave it to the Indian to manage and control. I do not believe that is the view of any fair and reasonable minded man. I am convinced of this, that the two races are necessary the one to the other, and that with a better understanding, with mutual respect and regard, with our eyes to the stars of hope and courage and with our feet on the sure ground of principle and honour, we shall go forward together, working shoulder to shoulder and make this city and presidency the most prosperous, loyal, healthy and contented portion in the whole of the Indian Empire.

MR. FRANK HARRIS'S CONTEMPT.

ORDERED TO BE RELEASED AFTER A MONT

Mr. Justice Horridge on February, 13, resumed the hearing of the application for the realease from Brixton gaol of Mr. Frank Harris, whom he had committed to prison for contempt of Court on February 3, last, says "The Times."

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., Mr. McCardie, and Lord Tiverton appeared for Earl Fitzwilliam; and Mr. George Elliot, K.C., and Mr. Cecil Hayes for Mr. Frank Harris.

Mr. Elliott said that Dr. Philip, Mr. Harris's medical adviser, had not had the advantage of personally examining Mr. Harris again, but the doctor was in court and could say that he had seen Mr. Harris quite recently, in fact within a month. Although Dr. Philip had not been allowed to see Mr. Harris, he had had the advantage of meeting the very courteous medical officer of the prison and as the result of a discussion of the case with him had sworn a further affidavit. The affidavit included the following words:—"Mr. Harris is of an extremely and unusually highly-strung disposition, and worry and trouble have on more than one occasion caused serious nervous collapse. On one such occasion he suffered from acute dilatation of the heart which very nearly proved fatal. For some time Mr. Harris has suffered from gastro-intestinal trouble. I cannot avoid the responsibility of omitting to say that further detention in prison might be attended by consequences even dangerous to life itself."

AFFIDAVIT BY MR. HARRIS.

Mr. Elliot then proceeded to read a further affidavit by Mr. Frank Harris, in which he said:—"I neither wrote, instigated, or approved the paragraphs about Lord and Lady Fitzwilliam which appeared in "Modern Society." Up to a month ago I edited that paper without receiving a single complaint of anything that appeared in it. Because of the urgency of my own literary work and the necessity of attending to the business management of the paper I gave up editing it, and three weeks or so ago appointed Mr. Annesley, at one time, I believe, the editor of a Bombay newspaper, and since well-known in London journalism, and recommended to me to the post of editor. I gave him full control and authority and a salary of £7 a week and a six months' agreement—sufficient reward, as I thought, to ensure competent and careful supervision. I asked Mr. Annesley who wrote the paragraphs. He refused to answer, saying that he was responsible. He told me that he was at Oxford with Lord Fitzwilliam, and I infered they were friends. Beyond this I do not know, and have no knowledge of, any person other than Mr. Annesley being responsible for the article."

Dr. Edward Phillip, M. B., C. M., then gave evidence on the lines followed in his affidavit. He agreed that Mr. Harris lacked no medical attention in the prison.

Mr. Justice Horridge.—Then how could you swear in your affidavit that danger to life was involved by his being there? Did you suggest the last paragraph of the affidavit yourself, or did the solicitors for Mr. Harris suggest to you?

The witness.—The solicitors suggested it to me, but I agree with it.

Crossed-examined by Mr. Smith, the witness said that Mr. Harris was brooding and anxious in prison.

Mr. Smith.—Do you think it would be advantageous or disadvantageous to a person of his sensitive nerves to write an article on his experiences in prison such as I see is "held over" to the next issue of "Modern Society?"

The witness.—I do not think it would be disadvantageous.

Mr. Elliot.—I am instructed that Mr. Harris has not written such an article and knows nothing whatever about it.

Mr. Smith.—It is quite in accordance with what I gather of the tone of the paper that the article by Mr. Harris on his experiences in prison should be written, not by him, but by some one else.

Mr. Elliott.—The responsibility is not on Mr. Harris.

Dr. Garing, one of the medical officers of Brixton Prison, then gave evidence. He said he had made a report on the present condition of Mr. Harris's health. Mr. Harris had slept pretty well since he came to the prison. He saw him every day. There was no evidence of appendicitis. In his opinion there was no danger to life in Mr. Harris remaining in the prison, which was well equipped with medical appliances.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Harris had made no complaint to him of lack of attention. Mr. Smith said that he had sufficiently indicated the position taken up by Earl Fitzwilliam on the previous occasions. The offence he complained of was criminal libel of the worst kind. On behalf of Earl Fitzwilliam he would take it as a proof of *bona fides* and of the sincerity of Mr. Harris's contrition if Mr. Harris would inform him who the writer of the article was.

THE JUDGE'S DECISION.

Mr. Justice Horridge said:—I am not at all satisfied that there is any such danger to the health of Mr. Harris as would justify me in ordering his release, but I will go so far as to fix a term for his further imprisonment. I cannot, however, keep him in prison for refusing to furnish the name of the writer of the article. The contempt of which he was guilty was contempt in publishing the article. I have no doubt that Mr. Harris is a man of supersensitive nerves, but if he knows when he is to come out of prison his nervous anxiety will be removed. In the circumstances I think it will be right to order his release from prison on Tuesday fortnight next, which will mean that he will have been in prison a month. He will also pay all the costs of this and all the other applications.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker, and Co. for Earl Fitzwilliam; Messrs. Brandon and Nicholson for Mr. Frank Harris.

BOMBAY POLICE SCANDAL.

DISMISSAL OF MESSRS. GADNEY AND O'KEEFE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S ORDERS.

The following announcement appears in this week's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Bombay Castle, 9th March, 1914.

No 1763.—Under the orders of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, Mr. F. M. Gadney, 4th Grade Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, at present under suspension, is dismissed from the public service, with effect from the 3rd March, 1914.

We understand that, in the same connection, Superintendent O'Keefe has also been dismissed from the service, but in his case it was not necessary to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State.

It will be remembered that shortly after the return of Mr. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, from leave in the autumn Mr. Gadney went away on leave but was shortly after recalled and placed under suspension. An enquiry was held into certain charges of corruption and misconduct against Messrs. Gadney and O'Keefe over which Mr. Sanders Slater, Administrator-General of Bombay, presided. Mr. Slater in his report to Government stated, it is understood, that it would not be advisable to institute a prosecution, but that the conduct of the officers concerned justified their dismissal. The Report was referred Home with this recommendation to the Secretary of State, with the result stated above.

Presumably Government will shortly issue a Press Note acquainting the public with the circumstances of this affair, which has been the subject of many rumours in Bombay during the last few months.

MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT ON A LADY.

A CALCUTTA MAIDAN INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

The following appears in to-day's "Statesman":—Miss Beasley, residing at 4 Middleton Street and another lady Mrs. Wade went for a walk on the Calcutta Maidan on Monday afternoon. Before returning home they decided to rest for a while on a bench situated on the triangular space north of the Cathedral and between Cathedral Road and Chowringhee Road. It was then about 6-30 p.m. and some ayahs with some children who had been playing near the spot, had just left when Mrs. Wade rose from the seat to note the time by the Cathedral clock. Just then an Indian suddenly creeping up from behind, struck Miss Beasley four times about the face and the head and then made off. Mrs. Wade on turning round was astonished to see her companion lying stunned upon the bench and an Indian running away from the spot. The assailant was wearing a clean white *dhoti* and appeared to be a Bengali youth of about seventeen or eighteen.

Miss Beasley who was now in a very weak state, was helped into a conveyance and removed to No. 6, Park Row, where her injuries were treated by Major Foster, who at once sent a report of the occurrence to the Victoria Terrace Police Station. Inspector Hansen is at present engaged on enquiries, but so far no trace of the culprit has been discovered. Miss Beasley is still under medical attendance.

CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

The usual second general memorandum on (1) wheat, (2) rape, mustard and (3) linseed are to-day issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department. The returns are all somewhat imperfect, but so far as they go they show as compared with the average a decrease of seven per cent in the wheat crop acreage, of nine per cent. in the rape and mustard seed acreage and of a half per cent. in the linseed acreage.

WHAT DID THE VICEROY MEAN?

"The Bengalee" says:—All India should be agog with curiosity at a certain veiled statement of the Viceroy towadrs the concluding portion of His Excellency's address to the Indian Chiefs at Delhi. Lord Hardinge said:—"There is another problem of subsidiary importance not connected with the subject of this Conference as to which I shall be glad to have Your Highnesses' views before you return to your States. The matter will be explained to a select committee of Your Highnesses later when the proceedings of the Conference are concluded." What is this problem of subsidiary importance? Is it a House of Peers or an Advisory Council, or a tribunal of Princes? We may ask and ask, but we shall never know anything until after the event. The rules for the asking of questions forbid any question relating to Native States being put in the Imperial Legislative Council and there is no other means of eliciting information.

BUDGE BUDGE MILL RIOT.

SENTENCES ON ACCUSED.

ENGINEER GETS OFF WITH A FINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

Before Mr. Veitch, Joint Magistrate, Alipore, yesterday Alexander Sim, Engineer, Budge Budge Jute Mill, and nine coolies were convicted for rioting and assaulting the police. Alexander Sim was fined Rs. 500 and the coolies were sentenced **to imprisonment** from six weeks to two months each.

As regards Alexander Sim the Magistrate said:—"But for his aciton there would probably have been no disturbance and it is a serious matter when Europeans of his position encourage coolies to attack the police. I think, however, he acted suddenly without realising the gravity of his action, and considering what imprisonment would mean to a man of his position I think a substantial fine will meet the case."

The question was one of disputed right of a way and the constables, the Magistrate said, only escaped a worse beating than they received by running away.

BOMBAY GOVRNMENT GAZETT.

(*Thursday, March* 12.)

Mr. Lilaram Jethmal to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., until the arrival of Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Nasik.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 14th April 1914, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough up to two years, with permission to prefix to it the Easter Holidays.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, is granted, with effect from the 1st May 1914, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough up to 31st March 1915.

Mr. F. de Souza to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. A. Laughton.

Mr. G. R. Holland to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri Range, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. H. Sievwright.

Mr. C. H. E. Wilson to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. E. Stanyon.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), I.M.S., retired:—

Major G. McPherson, M.B., C.M. (Glas.), I.M.S., to be Professor of Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Opthalmic Surgeon, Cowasji Jehangir Hospital.

Major T. S. Novis, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Cowasji Jehangir Hospital, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Kilkelly, I.M.S., until the arrival from leave of Major McPherson, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Major A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S. (I.), D.P.H., I.M.S., to be Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties vice Major McPherson, I.M.S.

Mr. Palanji Navroji Davar to be Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. Jamshedji Mervanji Antia, retiring.

The combined leave for six months granted to Mr. W. B. Chambers, Inspector of Factories, is cancelled.

With effect from the 15th March 1913, Major R. M. Carter, F.R.C.S., D.T.M. (Liverpool), I.M.S., to be full time Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, and to continue to act as Second Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, in addition to his own duties, until date of relief.

Captain I. D. Jones, M.D. (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Second Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Major R. M. Carter, F.R.C.S., D.T.M. (Liverpool), I.M.S.

Captain F. B. Shettle, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

Mr. Shridhar Atmaram Phatak, L. M. & S., is appointed as a temporary Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 1st January 1914.

Mr. A. B. Spencer, L.C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, vice Mr. A. B. deSouza, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, proceeding on privilege leave.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 12.

Reports from Afghanistan state that a heavy snowfall occurred last month in most parts of the country.

The Amir of Kabul is still at Jellalabad and preparations for the annual Durbar at Nauroz (21st March) are proceeding. Mohmand and other Jirgahs have been ordered to attend. His Majesty continues to make motor excursions for the purposes of shooting.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

LOST AMERICAN EXPLORERS.

RELICS OF THE INCAS.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

Captain Campbell Besley, who, with other members of an exploring party led by him, returned to New York on February 18, from South America, related a thrilling narrative of the expedition. His story is one of the most remarkable histories of adventure and discovery that has been told for many years.

Captain Besley, though he is a Britisher and has seen service under the British flag, is not an officer in the Regular Army. He held a captain's commission in the Rhodesia Light Horse, in which corps he fought during the Boer War. His party included Mr. Franklin B. Coates and Mr. J. K. Holbrook, both of them cinematograph operators; Mr. J. W. Dunn, of London, a botanist; and others, who were left behind at Lima at an early stage, as some of them were suffering from fever.

The experiences of the expedition include the discovery of three wonderful Inca cities in wilds to which it is believed that no white man has previously penetrated; perilous encounters with ambushed Indians; and the discovery of traces of the American Cromer Seljan expedition, which disappeared in the Peruvian interior about two years ago. These traces consist of hip and thigh bones, which are thought to be the remains of Mr. Seljan and his comrade, Mr. Patrick O'Higgins.

DEADLY UTA FLY.

Captain Besley said:—

I was led in the first place to undertake this expedition by a desire to study the ravages of the deadly uta fly, as well as to lead a party on a hunting trip. The uta fly is mostly found in the Chenchamayo Valley, at an elevation of from 5,000ft. to 12,000ft. above the sea level. In appearance it resembles the ordinary house fly, but its bite is deadly, producing a water blister, beneath which a virulent poison eats rapidly into the flesh. A cancerous wound is produced, and in a hideous manner the skin is at length completely eaten away.

I left Lima in July, 1913, with ten companions. I myself had previously travelled in Africa, Thibet, and Alaska, but my companions were raw." I went to the Chenchamayo Valley first of all in order to get them tough and hard, and we found Dr. Townsend there, endeavouring to discover a cure for the uta's fatal bite. We secured some photographs of the fly, but then returned to Lima, because several American members of the party had been seized with fever.

Subsequently I proceeded to the Inca country with Holbrook and Coates, reaching Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, a city to which few men of our colour have paid visits.

EXTRAORDINARY RUINS.

On our arrival at Cuzco we fell in with an old Indian who said that he would show us ruins older than the oldest ruins generally known. He it was who led us to three cities which for centuries past have laid buried in the luxuriant tropical undergrowth. The like of them, I should say, has not been seen before in any continent. Among the dense masses of the undergrowth we at first could see nothing, but the spade and the machete cleared a way for us and revealed portions of extraordinary buildings, equal in conception and execution to anything that is to be seen at present in the world of civilisation. Their architecture was more impressive than that of our British Houses of Parliament. They were Inca palaces that we saw, containing meeting-rooms larger than the rooms in our biggest modern hotels. Our Indian guide said the chief city, which bore the name of Platyroyoc, once contained a population numbering probably 50,000 souls. We found among these remains of a "lost world" some wonderful specimens of "champi," which is a mixture of gold and silver, some silver chisels, a number of semi-circular knives and vessels of all sorts and descriptions. Many of these vessels were richly ornamented, although the ornamentation afforded evidence of a perverted moral sense. We were the first white men to set foot within these cities.

It is clear that the Incas in their time possessed methods of their own by which enormous stones might be moved from one place to another. We found one stone, weighing about 300 tons, which had obviously been brought from a great distance. It had been partially cut with some instrument of the saw type.

The cities are guarded by huge, fortified gates of stone. The adjacent river was banked up with stone walls by these bold engineers for a distance of forty-five miles, in order to prevent disaster by flood or invasion.

MISSING EXPEDITION.

After this we returned once more to Lima, and departed on our final expedition in September. Prior to our setting out Mr. Howard, the United States Minister in Lima, received a message from Mr. Bryan, the State Secretary, requesting him to make inquiries as to the fate of the Cromer expedition, concerning which nothing had been heard since 1912. The expedition referred to was under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Cromer, formerly of West Point Academy, and included Mr. Seljan and Mr. W. H. Page, of Chicago, and Professor Patrick O'Higgins, an American mining man. It had gone into the interior a year before ourselves in order to locate lands for a concession given to the American Peruvian Corporation. I said that we would try to discover Mr. Cromer and his comrades, or, failing that, to find out what had become of them, and we then began a journey which took us right across the continent. Mr. Halbrook, Mr. Coates, Mr. Dunn, and myself traversing a country never before visited by whites and crossing mountains and jungles inhabited by Indians of cannibalistic habits.

We headed for the Huallago River, down which it was our intention to travel by raft, and on our way to it we fell in with Indians, who, after protestations of friendship, endeavoured to ambush us. However, we reached the river and rafted down it for seven days, the Indians giving us a trying time. They harassed us most of the time from the banks, firing on us with blowguns discharging poisoned arrows and with old-fashioned muskets. We fought them off, killing many of them and capturing one, under whose guidance we eventually reached Galiche, an Indian village at the junction of the Huallago and Juanjui rivers. During this part of the journey we saw large numbers of live monkeys, parrots, turtles, and various species of fish.

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

On arriving at Galiche we found ourselves on the trail of the lost expedition. We discovered an Indian girl who had in her possession a love-letter written to her the year before by Mr. Seljan. The letter, which contained professions of deep affection, was in Spanish, and the girl was unable to read it. This girl, whose name was Herminia Moldenaro, said that Seljan and O'Higgins hired an Indian girl named Julienna and went up the River Marinjian with six Indians. Three weeks later the Indians returned, saying that Seljan had not treated them well, and that they had therefore left him. Ten days afterwards the girl Julienna returned to Galiche. She told a story of having been chased by a bear and of having lost Seljan and O'Higgins. She had taken seven days to get back to her home.

Profiting by the girl's directions, we followed Seljan's train for seven days, and eventually we found a quantity of bones which were obviously those of Seljan and O'Higgins. There were bones of the thigh, arm, and hand. Apparently the two men were killed and eaten. We buried the bones and erected a cross on the site of this grim tragedy.

Subsequently we saw Indians with guns and the clothing of two civilised men. In answer to our questions they declared that they had procured these articles from other Indians in return for rubber.

During our travels we heard nothing of Mr. Cromer or Mr. Page. The only traces we found were those of Seljan and O'Higgins. Continuing our journey we struck the Amazon and at last reached navigable waters, so coming back to civilisation.

Captain Besley is a native of London, where he lived until he was 8 years of age. A year or two ago he was playing polo in California in an English team whose members included Lord Tweedmouth and Lord Alastair Innes-Kerr. He is proceeding to California in a few days' time, and is coming to England in April. Captain Besley says it is his intention to re-explore the Inca cities, of which he speaks in this narrative.

Half a dozen English dogs, procured at Leamington, accompanied the expedition—three foxhounds, two pioneers, and a setter. Captain Besley says that they proved of inestimable value. Two of the dogs were killed by the poisoned arrows of the Indians.

KIEFF MURDER CASE.

"RITUAL THEORY DISCOUNTED."

The charges brought against the Jew Pashkoff and his assistant Guthartz in connection with the alleged ritual murder case at Fastoff are evidently crumbling. The men were released on bail to the amount of £500 and £100 respectively.

It appears to be conclusively proved that the dead boy was Pashkoff's son. Jossed Pashkoff had several times been treated for an affection of the cornea in the Zemstvo Hospital, and one of the eyes of the corpse, which is bandaged, was found to have been attacked some disease. Among those who have identified the body are the local undertakers.

Notwithstanding the fact that all the evidence adduced hitherto tends to destroy the theory of ritual murder, the Black Hundred continues to fulminate against the Jews. A Kieff journal says: "To-day it is Yushinsky, to-morrow it will be Pashkoff. Some invisible hand more terrible than the American Black Hand is making our children tremble."

Doubt is thrown in Kieff journal says:o

Doubt is thrown in Kieff upon the report from Shitomir that the Christian boy Boris Tareninko has been found.

A telegram from Kieff states that Pashkoff and Guthartz have been released on bail, but the peasant Goutscharuk, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the death of Jossed Pashkoff, remains in prison.

MOTHER- IN- LAW'S RIGHTS.

CANNOT BE FORBIDDEN DAUGHTER'S HOUSE.

After a patient hearing the judge of a Viennese civil court has solemnly decided that a husband cannot prevent his mother-in-law from coming to his house to see her daughter.

The complainant in the case, a railway official, named Michna, had written to his mother-in-law a letter forbidding her entering his house. As she disregarded his communication and continued to visit her daughter, he brought an action against her for disturbing him in the peaceable possession of his own home, and asked for a judicial order prohibiting the lady from making any further visits.

The mother-in-law's lawyer argued that the wife had certainly the right to receive her mother in the common home of her husband and herself, and that the husband's application was utterly illegal.

Rejecting all the evidence as irrelevant the judge ruled that a husband could not forbid his wife to receive her own mother in the home, and that in accepting her daughter's invitation to come there, the mother was performing no arbitrary act, and, therefore, was not interfering with any rights of quiet possession.

A REAL "DRAIN."

SILVER INSTEAD OF GOLD FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your readers have doubtless noticed that one of the recommendations of the Indian Finance Commission is that the Secretary of State in future should not—sell rupees "*except to provide funds for his own requirements on India's behalf.*"

The Secretary of State's estimate of his requirements for the year ending 31st March 1914, was £21,650,000. He has already sold rupees this year to the extent of £26,700,000 or *over five millions sterling in excess of his requirements*, and yet he last week notified the London Money Market that he would sell a further sixty lakhs of rupees next Wednesday to the highest bidders!

Can any of your readers explain why, notwithstanding the fact that the India Office have this year withdrawn from India five million sterling *more than is required to meet the Home Charges*, the Secretary of State still notifies the public that he will go on auctioning in rupees in London?

His action, of course, simply tends to depress exchange and to prevent sovereigns from flowing out to India. It is, in short, a real drain upon India's strength.

Is this right?

Yours etc.,

M. DE P. WEBB.

Karachi, 8th March 1914.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD,, Mar. 7.

As announced in my notes published in the issue of the 5th, the new Resident, Mr. Fraser, arrived this morning, at 8 a.m., and he will finally enter upon his duties on his presenting to the Nizam the *Kareeta* containing the order of his appointment as Resident in the Court of Hyderabad. This will be done in the usual way in the Durbar in the presence of the principal noblemen of the State as well as the principal officers of the garrison and the Residency staff. The Resident will then be entertained to a dinner. As Mr. Fraser has been a good friend of Mysore, we trust that he will similarly endear himself to the people of Hyderabad and cement the good relations that exists between the Government of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

In company with a friend from Bombay, who was on a short visit to Hyderabad, I went to the State Library. We were given a cordial reception by the Librarian in charge, who took us over the Library. There is a reading room as well as a library consisting of English and Urdu Literature. The building is centrally situated. It is an old building quite unsuited for the purpose for which it is used. We were given to understand that either the present building will be demolished and a new one constructed according to a design to be approved at a cost of half a lakh of rupees, or the existing Library will be transferred to the Town Hall, in the Public Gardens which is nearing completion. Owing to the central situation of the present Library, it is largely resorted to, and full advantage is taken of it. The books are not lent out, but they are read on the premises. Some of the Urdu books form a rare collection and every effort is being made to secure all rare and valuable books at any cost. There are many volumes in English. They are not kept in order and system. Many books are allowed to lie on the floor for want of almirahs. The existing almiraahs are all old, unserviceable and quite out of date. It is necessary to improve the appearance of the library and to bring in a fresh supply of almirahs.

While on the subject of the State Library, it will not be out of place to mention that another library exists in our midst, being the property of the late Dr. Shumshul-alama Syed Ali Bilgrami, B.A., L. L. B., Barrister-at-Law, a scholar and a linguist of no mean order. He occupied a prominent position in the Hyderabad State, and had played a great part in the political affairs of its Government. He retired in the year 1901 and proceeded to England and was called to the Bar. He was a man of great literary attainments, and during a course of thirty years, he made a large collection of books in all branches, and the future owner of such a rare collection should be proud of their possession. The library consists of about 10,000 volumes consisting of French, German, Spanish, Italian, English Urdu, Persian, Hebrew, Arabic, Telugu, Tamil, Bengali Marathi, and Sanskrit. In the last named he was an Examiner to the University of Madras. Such a rare collection is now available as their possessor is no longer alive to make any use of them.

LIGHT RAILWAY.

The contruction of a Light Railway from Shankerpalli, a station on the N. G. S. Railway to the important town of Bider, 60 miles from Hyderabad, has been under consideration for many years, and strenuous afforts were made for it by Nawab Framurz Jung Br. while he was Taluqdar of Bider and Subadar of the Division and Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Wacha who is now Subadar. Thanks to their efforts and to Mr. Glancey, the Assistant Minister of Finance, a Survey Establishment has now been sanctioned, and the survey work will soon start. The line will pass through important towns before it reaches Bider. Bider is on a high plateau, and is considered as a sanitarium, but owing to the difficulty that one has to encounter on account of bad roads, no one wishes to go there unless by an official transfer. The completion of the Light Railway will enable people to resort to this station for a change.

AGAINST THE REFERENDUM.

The final argument against the Referendum is that it would substitute for the capacity, which all men have, of recognising a man, the capacity, *which most men have not*, of dissecting and appraising a measure.—The "Quarterly Review."

LAND REFORM.

MR. E. S. MONTAGU ON INDIAN LESSONS.

Mr. E. S. Montagu, who has just relinquished the office of Under Secretary for India on his promotion to that of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was the guest on February 19, of the Liberal Colonial Club at dinner in the Criterion Restaurant. He read an interesting paper contrasting land problems in India and in England, says the "Manchester Guardian." Lord Inchcape presided.

Before coming to his subject, Mr. Montagu remarked that he had resisted any temptation to speak of what was known in journalism as "the Indian peril." There was nothing in the Indian Empire, indeed, which could property described as the Indian peril. "I think that those who, from the best possible motives and with the greatest ability, draw attention to the activities of seditionists and anarchists are likely by the very things they write to add fuel to that comparatively insignificant flame." As to the Indian position in South Africa, he said, "we all share the optimism expressed the other day by Lord Gladstone in believing that those problems will soon find a solution. I would venture to point out to the people of South Africa that the demeanour of our Indian fellow-subjects during the recent grave events—the complete peace—showed their sense of Imperial responsibility and their right to Imperial citizenship." (Cheers.)

THE STATE AS LANDLORD.

In the course of his description of the Indian land system Mr. Montagu said that its essential difference from that to which we were accustomed here was found in the fact that the State had inherited the immemorial claim of the ruler to part of the proceeds of land cultivation. The British Government had accepted the principle and continued to hold the position of premier partner in the land—that is, in by far the greatest and most prominent source of livelihood in the country. The land revenue taken by the State in India was something more than a tax, because the revenue-collecting authorities undertook at the same time a number of paternal duties more or less like those of the beneficent landlord of the manor. The claims of land revenue were readily accepted by the people, who felt that they provided, with a minimum chance for oppression, a stable contribution amounting to no less than two-fifths, or 20 million sterling, of the net revenue of the Government, and practically the only impost of any importance paid by the agricultural classes, who formed two-thirds of the total population.

The State in India had powers with regard to the land which we hardly dared to contemplate in this country. Underneath the State, with its functions of superior landlord, the grouping of the agricultural classes was peculiar. Where there were landlords below the State competition for the land in India, as in Ireland, had squeezed the tenant a good deal more than was necessary. There was no distinct labouring class as we knew it. The Indian tenant was a small man holding what we should know as a five-acre plot. The facts showed that it was impossible to increase the prosperity of the land by giving permanent relief to any one class unless relief was extended to those who worked below.

EXAMPLES FOR ENGLAND.

In England the foundation of agriculture was the labourer, and if the foundation was neglected the result would be the overweighting of the structure. The Government of India had moved step by step in the direction of benevolent interference. The tenant in India without State interference was peculiarly at the mercy of the landlord. In India the State protected the weaker partner, and why, he suggested, should not that example be followed in this country? In the management of the land the Government of India was perhaps the most efficient administration of our time.

"In a land such as England," Mr. Montagu added, "where reform moves from within and has to depend in the long run upon the pressure of democratic opinion with its confused views and conflicting interests, it is sometimes difficult to escape into the clear, hard atmosphere in which the solutions which present themselves are bold, logical, and decisive. In this country we broaden reluctantly and with many creakings from precedent to precedent, and every creak is hailed as a portent of revolution. Whatever may be the defects of bureacratic government, its justification should, at any rate, be efficiency—the unhesitating application of the right method to secure the right result. If, in India, we find an example where the State, freed from the unhallowed grip of catchwords, intervence, with the support, if necessary, of the judicial suthority to protect the weaker interest against the stronger, and finds the chief concern in the maintenance of prosperity on the land, are we to say that no lesson is to be learned from its activity? Can we not for once turn aside from the immemorial phrases which too often stand in the way of progress in this country?"

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

A press communique issued by the Bengal Government states:—The Governor in Council has been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Rangpur on one Kasir Shaik to one of transportation for life.

Mr. George Pilcher, who has been foreign editor of the "Morning Post" during the past five years, and who represented that journal as its Special War Correspondent with the Turkish army in Thrace in 1912, has accepted an appointment as Assistant Editor of the Calcutta "Statesman." He will sail for Calcutta in the Mantua, which leaves Marseilles on the 20th instant.

PASSING OF EMPIRE IN INDIA.

RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN TWO RACES.

MR. HERBERT BURROWS AT SOUTH PLACE.

Mr. Herbert Burrows gave an interesting address at South Place Ethical Institute Finsbury, on Sunday, February 15, on Mr. Fielding Hall's recently-published book, "The Passing of Empire," says "India."

He observed that few phrases had suffered more from ignorance and distortion than the word Empire. In its proper dictionary signification, it appeared harmless enough, but tyrannies and despotisms had clustered around it without number. With regard to the British Empire the remarkable fact was that there was no such thing except in India and the Crown Colonies. With regard to India there were two main schools of thought. There was the "Imperial school," represented in India by the hard-and-fast Anglo-Indian and in England by the governing classes in Parliament and at the India Office. Their views had been very crudely, but most truthfully, put by Mr. Joynson-Hicks, who, when he was member for North-West Manchester, blurted out that it was utter nonsense to say that the British were in India for India's good; that they were there for their own good, and intended to remain there for the same reason. Then there were two other schools which held that India should have complete self-government, and that Britain should see about giving it to her at the earliest possible moment, publicly declaring this to be her object. Between these two extremes there were, of course, many gradations, even among Indians themselves. Some said that Britain should remain in India, simply as suzerain, others desire to see her retain her grip of national administration: others, again, would turn India into a Colony on the model of Australia and Canada: and there were also those who were content with the wide extension of local municipal government. He did not propose to discuss these various shades of opinions. It was his belief that British rule in India had fallen far short of the ideal professed in 1858, when the Company's government came to an end. But he would leave that to discuss Mr. Fielding Hall's thesis that much of the so-called "unrest" was largely the Englishman's own fault. He would pre-suppose that the English were going to remain in India, and for more years than some of his Indian friends might believe. He was prepared to find he was mistaken: for India of all countries in the world was perhaps the most difficult to understand. Although he had not been to India, it had been his good fortune to come into daily contact with Indians—men of different castes, races, habits thought, ideas, aspirations, and religions—and the more he saw of them, the more he realised the infinite patience which it needed for an European even to scratch the surface of the problem. He did not believe in much that Kipling had written, but he did feel the truth of the hackneyed quotation as to the gulf between East and West. In the mass there could be little *rapprochement* between two races which for centuries had differed so essentially in general evolution and training and in every sort of characteristic. Indians had exactly the same feeling towards the negro. The first thing, then, was to try to understand. It was because the English had not understood, and mostly had not tried to understand, that their so-called Empire in India was slowly passing away. They had always been except in rare instances, and still were an alien race in the strange land, counting the hours until they were released to spend in their own country the money they had made. No assimilation was possible under such circumstances. He was putting on one side the anarchists and terrorists. His thought was of the general type. The Government might pass Press Laws as bad as those of Russia, but 315 millions of people could not be permanently ruled by such means, however stringent they might be.

ARROGANCE AND SNOBBISHNESS.

The "Daily Mail" had, on December 16, published a letter from an "Anglo-Indian," which revealed a condition of affairs that stay-at-home Englishmen could not possibly imagine, namely, that a whole people could be barred because of their colour by a so-called superior race. As this Anglo-Indian put it, the arrogance and snobbishness of the Anglo-Indian was a festering sore to the body politic of India. Much was heard of the Jim Crow car in the United States. But let an Indian enter a carriage in which an Englishman was seated, and he ran the risk of being bounded out. The effect upon a proud and highly-sensitive people could be appreciated by Englishmen, if they would only set to work to imagine India mistress of England, and Indians treating Englishmen in that manner. The iron would enter into their souls. Was it worth while to arouse such passions in India? Frankly, however, he did not believe any general disturbance was coming. There was as yet no real coherence in India. Her town life was sparse, her villages widely separated by jungle. Her races, languages, religions were of different types. Hindus and Mahomedans were coming together in a manner which was most hopeful; but the movement was slow, and many of the old prejudices and jealousies remained. Differences in India were very deep and very far-reaching. He was very strongly inclined to think, also that the chief opponents for a long time to come of any real changes in India would be the Indian women. As for the caste system, the social salvation of the country would never be accomplished until Indians ate togeher, and lived togeher, and intermixed without restriction. The same observation applied to England, where, in some respects, the class system was as bad as carried the same social results.

THE PRIMARY DUTY OF ENGLAND.

But because a general rising was neither possible nor probable, the heavy responsibility of England was not there by diminished. It was for her to do the utmost to assist India to her self-realisation, she must publicly declare that she was in India for the single purpose of helping India to attain complete self-government: and must shape her policy to that end. In the meantime, all who had studied the matter would agree with Mr. Fielding Hall that the present bureaucratic government of India must be reformed root and branch. But, curiously enough, Mr. Hall was against throwing open the higher positions in the Indian Civil Service to Indians: and the race-arrogance of the Europeans was assigned by him as the obstacle. Leaving that aside, there was education to be pushed among the masses of the people. But it must be done wisely and well. The defects of education as they knew it in England must be avoided, and nothing but the virtues copied: so that it might be made a lever for self-government. There should be as much district, local, and municipal government as possible. The provincial councils should be thoroughly reconstituted, and the Viceroy's Legislative Council made properly representative of the real interests of the people. The tendency now on all hands was to keep India bound hand and foot to the care of Anglo-Indian officialism.

The objection was always raised that Indians were unfit for self-government. It was as old as the hills, and done duty in every civilised country as the one stock argument of the quidnuncs who stood out against any charge or against the surrender of social and political privileges. There was, of course, millions of Indians who were unfit in the ordinary sense of the party politician, but they could be matched by thousands in England in town and country. After all, the poor had to live like everyone else, and had, therefore, the human right to order their own lives, even though they might make mistakes. However this might be, there were enough educated Indians now to justify the experiment of much more extended local self-government if only the authorities would consent to it. England must seek her strength not in dominance but in kindly help.

A MASONIC DINNER.

LODGE "IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD."

There was a large and representative gathering both of Masons and non-masons at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday evening, when Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood" entertained a number of guests at its annual dinner. His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., Master of the Lodge, presided and he was supported by a company which included:—

The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott; The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb; The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman; Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman; Mr. W. A. Haig Brown; Sir Sassoon David, Bart; The Hon. Justice Sir Dinsha D. Davar; The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani; The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S.; Sir C. H. Armstrong; Mr. R. Woolcombe; Mr. S. M. Edwards, I.C.S.; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Jehangeer C. Mistree; Mr. Goolamhusen Currimbhoy; Mr. F. M. Spencer; Mr. M. Hogg; Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S.; Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; The Hon. Mr. J. D. McBain; Mr. R. D. Sethna; The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad; Mr. K. R. Dadachanji; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S.; Mr. S. G. Velinkar; Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S.; Mr. F. C. Remington; Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel; Mr .M. M. Shirazi; Mr. V. F. Taraporevala; Mr. Mirza Ali M. Khan; Nawab Ibrahim Khan of Sachin; Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar; Mr. G. Xydis; Lt.-Col. A. Street, I.M.S.; Mr. E. F. Nicholson; Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S.; Khan Bahadur Jacob Israil; Mr. A. M. Tod; Revd. Dr. D. Mackichan; Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha; Sirdar Pheroj H. Dastur; Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S.; Major R. M. Carter, I.M.S.; The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothare; Mr. M. H. Dehdashti; Mr. Sahebzada M. A. Kurimkhan; Mr. B. J. Desai; Mr. K. R. Dave; The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S.; The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia; Narayenrao Babasaheb (Chief of Ichalkaranji); H. H. Sir Patvardhan of Miraj; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. A. M. Kajiji; Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S.; Lt.-Col. T. Jackson, I.M.S.; Dr. K. D. Cooper; Mr. N. H. Moos; and others.

After the usual Craft Toasts H. E. Lord Willingdon proposed the toast of the Guests to which the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott responded. Sir Temulji Nariman gave the toast of the new Initiate Mr. Nissim.

GARDENS AND THE GARDENER.

A garden should be a kind of out-door dwelling-place and as free from any competitive eagerness as the houses of the well-bread. We should smile at a man who was pround that he had every kind of room or every kind of furniture in his house; and yet there are gardeners who cannot be satisfied until they have every kind of garden, and who show them all as if they were curators at Kew. Gardens of this kind are subject to fashion, not to taste; and their owners enjoy, not them, but the praise of them. Indeed, they own them only to show them off; and, when the last visitor is gone, they cannot enjoy them any more than a manager can enjoy his empty theatre. But the successful gardener is he who can enjoy his own garden when he is alone in it as simply as if it were a spring meadow round his house. He may have done what he will with nature; but all his labours will seem like nature to him when he rests from them, and he will forget that his flowers owe their well-being to his skill. As for other gardens, there may be many more beautiful; and he is glad of it, as a poet is glad of all the poety in the world. But his own garden is not to be compared with them any more than his own wife with other women. It is there to be enjoyed for itself, without any pride of possession, and as a place of rest from all labours, even from those that have made it beautiful.—The "Times."

BLACKMAIL MYSTERY.

PRINCESS'S CHARGE FAILS.

The sensational charge of attempted black-mail brought by Josephine, Princess of Thurn and Taxis, against a man whose acquaintance she made on New Year's Eve resulted on Feb. 20 in the discharge of the defendant, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The accused was a well-dressed man of forty-one, described as James Henry Maur, alias Ernest Everitt, of no occupation, of Dryden Chambers, Oxford Street. The charge, which he denied, was of demanding money by menaces from the Princess.

It was alleged that Maur, after making the acquaintance of the Princess and paying her attentions, wrote to her a black-mailing letter personating a private detective. At the first hearing a number of remarkable letters were read, the authorship of which was denied by the accused.

The Magistrate said there was nothing in the evidence to connect the defendant with the black-mailing letters, and he directed that all the notes and documents should be sent to the Public Prosecutor.

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MR. BRIMS AND THE ACCUSED.

When the case was called on, Inspector Francis Powell entered the box and stated that on February 10 he was in charge of the police station at Rochester-row, when the accused was brought to the station. Before he was formally charged a statement was handed to witness. It was made by Mr. Brims. Witness said to Mr. Brims: "Is this your statement? Is this your signature?" He replied "Yes." Witness then read it over to the prisoner in the presence of Brims.

Mr. Barnett: After that, was the prisoner, formally charged?—That is so.

Mr. Travers Humphreys asked witness if, when Inspector Tappenden told prisoner that Brims had made a statement that he had called at the General Post Office in the name of Everitt, prisoner said "Good God! I did tell him I knew the lady."

Witness replied in the affirmative.

Counsel: Did prisoner say "Please will you speak the truth?"—Yes,

Did he say: "For God's sake tell the truth. Why don't you do it?"—Yes, that is the phrase he used.

Mr. Barnett (re-examining): Did Brims make any reply to that statement?—Yes. Brims said: "It is the truth; you know it is true."

Mr. Barnett then announced that he had completed the case for the prosecution, and asked for committal.

"NOT A RAG OF EVIDENCE."

Mr. Travers Humphreys: Do I understand the prosecution are not going to call the person who kept the appointment to say who the person was who was seen? Is that the position?

Mr. Barnett: I do not propose to call any witnesses but those I have called. There is nothing to show Brims was not the agent as alleged. If my friend wants to call a witness's mother, he can do so. My case is, that letter was written or inspired by the accused. Whether he went to Victoria Station, or sent any one else, is not for me to say at the present juncture.

Mr. Travers Humphreys said there was not a rag of evidence of any sort or description which he felt justified in calling upon the defendant to answer. The charge was of writing certain letters, absolutely injustifiable and grossly improper letters. The police had had possession since the arrest of specimens of handwriting of the defendant, and no attempt had been made to show that the letters were in his handwriting or anything like it.

The accused was a man of means, not in want of money, and not in the least likely to ask the prosecutrix or any one else for money. The case as opened was that Mr. Brims was going to prove something against the defendant. Mr. Brims came into the witness-box and told the court categorically that the defendant never asked him to do anything and never asked him to go to the Post Office to get the letters sent there in answer to those alleged blackmailing letters.

WHO IS THE BLACKMAILER?

Mr. Humphreys told the court that it would be doing a kindness to the accused by trying to find out who this blackmailer was if he went to the Post Office. Mr. Brims was the person who, when he was asked by the police if he had been to the Post Office denied it, and it was only after considerable pressure from the Inspector of the police at the police station that he mentioned the accused rsme.

He (Mr. Humphreys) submitted that there was nothing he had to answer. If there were, He should have to cross-examine Brims. They knew that the person who went on the 29th to Victoria Station was the mother of the maid of the Princess and that she had picked out somebody, but that person was not the accused. If it had been the accused they should have had evidence of it. He challenged the prosecution whether it was not Mr. Brims who was picked out. He submitted that there was not "a rag of a case" agianst the accused.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

The Magistrate said the charge bofore him was of writing a letter demanding money. He thought the evidence was entirely inadequate to show that the defendant had anything to do with the letters. The letters written no doubt contained menaces, and the case seemed to him to be one for further consideration. He should, therefore, feel it his duty to lay all the notes and documents before the Public Prosecutor for his further investigation an consideration. The prisoner would be discharged.

The Magistrate's remarks were hailed with applause from the back of the court, and upon leaving the court, Mr. Maur was congratulated by a number of friends.

Jogesh Ch. Das Gupta, steamer clerk who was charged with entiring the railway waiting room for females at Naraingani (Bengal) in the garb of a woman, has been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment under each of the Sectionss 354 and 457, I. P. Code, the sentences to run concurrently. He has also been fined Rs. 100 or four months' rigorous imprisonment extra, under the Railway Act, Section 19.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

It is now stated that the Raja of Cochin will not lay down his high office until after his next birthday.

Sanction has been accorded for the construction of two standard gauge six-wheeled bogie dining cars on the Eastern Bengal State Railway for use with the Darjeeling Mail.

With reference to the regulations as to the appointment of probationers for the Indian Forest Service published in October last, the Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that it is now proposed to make not ess than nine appointments of probationers (instead of five, as previously announced) this summer.

A correspondent writing from Samatipur states that an image of God Mahadev has appeared from under the ground in a corner of the root of a peepul tree in the Thana Compound. Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Sub-Divisional Officer's Seristadar, and Babu Girwardhar, the Vice-Chairman, have managed to get the ground for the building of a temple of the said Mahadev from the Government.

The latest report on the administration of the department of land records in the U. P. states that the practice of taking *nazrana* as a condition of the renewal of leases still prevails in Corakhpore, Lucknow, Basti, Partabgarh and Barabanki. In the district of Basti 4,000 fictitious *khudkasht* entries were corrected and the names of absconding tenants were removed in no less than 18,000 fields.

Mr. H. L. Cross, Poona City Magistrate, has delivered judgment in the case in which Ahmed Khan and Sheik Mahomed Khan two privates of 105th Mahrattas were charged by the police under Section 304 I. P. C. with causing grievous hurt to one Dhondi Sukaram at Nana's Peth thereby causing his death, particulars of which have already been reported in these columns. The Magistrate on the evidence before him discharged both the accused.

A "Communique" which has been issued states:—It is announced that the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, C. M. G., C. S. I., ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry has been granted six months leave commencing from April 11th, 1914. Mr. R. W. Gillan C.S.I., who has recently been appointed a member of the Railway Board, will act as member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry during Mr. Clark's absence on leave.

A correspondent describes an interesting experimental shoot in the jungles belonging to Raja Kalanand Singh of Bunailee, Bhagalpur. The Raja and Kumar Kirtyanand Singh took out elephants and visited only some of the preserves, but two tigers and three leopards were bagged. One of the tigers charged an elephant and wounded its mahout before it was killed. The Benailee jungles will now be preserved for the expected visit of the Maharaja of Bikaneer next year.

The Barrackpur Police are now engaged in enquiring into an alleged case of assault and cheating prepetrated upon two European soldiers stationed at Barrackpur. It is alleged that very recently the two soldiers went to Tittaghar for shooting. There they were met by some Hindus. The latter took some money from the soldiers on some false pretexes, but after some time the soldiers demanded back their money and there was an altercation in the course of which the soldiers were assaulted.

The Managing Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce for the year 1914 is constituted as follows:—The Hon'ble Mr. James Currie; Mr. J. C. Roberts; Mr. W. L. La Touche; Mr. W. A. Philip; Mr. J. G. Griffin; Mr. M. Thomas; Mr. N. A. S. Bond; Mr. E. Y. Barnard; Mr. Haji Bukhsh Ellahie C.I.E.; Mr. C. Bickley Roe, and Mr. H. A. Levy. The Hon'ble Mr James Currie and Mr. W. A. Philip have been unanimously elected President and Vice-President of the Chamber, respectively, for the year.

According to the Ceylon Railway time table the journey from either Colombo to Madras, or *vice versa*, will take 37½ hours

The Delhi season with its gaieties and activities has passed very quickly and many people are talking of going Home. By the end of the month, Lady Hardinge will have left for England, the Government will have returned to its summer quarters in Simla and temporary Delhi will once more be deserted.

A memorial has been submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the ex-pupils and guardians of the lady students now reading in the Bethune College. It concludes: Mrs. Das, the Lady Principal on leave, who has worked strenuously for the improvement of the institution for so many years and, in spite of considerable difficulties, succeeded in making the institution very popular and in winning the confidence of guardians, should be reinstated. For the reasons stated above we do not think it at all desirable to replace her by a European Lady Principal.

The Bengal Budget contains an interesting provision of Rs. 27,600 for the supply of mosquito nets and iron cots for the Police. These cots and nets have been purchased from the Military Department, which originally bought them for the use of the troops at the Dacca Concentration. The most malarial thanas in Eastern Bengal will probably be the first to get the benefit of these new luxuries, but it will hardly be long before every thana will demand them, and as mosquito nets have not a very long life the Government will be faced by the prospect of a recurring expenditure.

It is stated that the idea of situating the Indian Station of the series of Imperial wireless telegraph stations, generally known as the Empire wireless chain at Bangalore has been abandoned. This is due to the fact that owing to the station being a long range station, known as a thousand Kilowatt station, the two transmitting and receiving stations have to be some twenty miles apart, and consequently if Bangalore were chosen the receiving station should be in British territory and the despatching station in Mysore territory or vice versa which is considered to be undesirable. The authorities are investigating the possibilities of Poona as a site for the Imperial station, and it is even thought that should this be found to be unsuited, Ootacamund might possibly be chosen.

HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 13TH OF MARCH, 1914.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and vnal disposal.

60-13—741-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Essak Sulleman Patka v Bibi Shah Jehan Begum, Captain and V.

62-13—699-13—Little and Co, R D Sethna v Grace Edith Hemmingway, Pest R. K. and Co.

Before the Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

For the Division Court No. 40.

For withdrawal under O XXIII Rule 1 I. P. C.

1035—13—Dikshit and P, Balkrishna Balshet Ganjam v Laxmibai alias Radhabai widow and ors, C. A. Tyabji, Tab. and G., Dikshit and P.

To speak to the minutes of consent order,

1268-12—Madhowji K and C, Jamnadas Mathuradas v. Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H. and Co., For postponement.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

182-12—Tyabji D and Co, Morarji Keshowji and anr v Keshowji Shamji and ors, Mehta and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

300-13—Surajmal and Co, Hathibhai Cullianji v Versey Poonja and anr, Madhawji K and C, Part heard, Motichand and D, 29-1-14

Testamentary Suit.

17-12—Little and Co, Vallabhdas Rowji v Khimji Keshowji, Tyabji D and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Special Comr's further Report.

967-09—Ragh. N and Co, Mahomed Meherally and ors v Khatao Keshow, Edg. G. W. and Co.

Long Causes.

48-13—Dhanjishaw and B, R. D. Sethna v Bai Suvate alias Jamnabai and anr, Sunderdas and Co.

230-13—Khunderao L and M, Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein, Maneklal and T.

O.S. 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Khambatta and Co.

877-13—Mans H M and Co, Aminabai and anr v Ebrahim Haji Cassum and ors, Mulla and M.

1049-13—Patell and Ez, Ismail Salemahomed v Fazal Ibrahim and anr, Ard. H. D. and Co.

997-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd v Alexander J. Ajabeg and anr, In person.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-Genl of Bombay v Ben Kuverbai and ors, Madhowji K and Co, Mirza Mirza and Mang.

1148-13—Captain and V, Dhanjibhai Bomonji v Hari Laxuman Patel and anr, Nanu H and Co.

3-13—Daph. F. and D, Dayabhai Panachand v Raichand Ghella and anr, Mehta and D.

187-13—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

775-13—Crawford B and Co., The Trustees of the Impt. of the City of Bombay v Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal, Dastur and Co, Crawford B and Co.

587-13—Khimd L & M Kharshedji Framji Chhagsgar v. Raja Prithipalsing Dikshet & P.

446-13—Jam R & D Sitaram Madangopal a firm v. Motiram Tuljaram & ors. Madhowji K & C. Hiralal & Co.

424-13—Bhimji & Co. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Khviram Lackminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand & Co. Moreshwar Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matu J & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

963-12—Captain & V Hirji Khetsey & Co. a firm v. The B B & C I Ry. Co Crawford B & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-14—M. B. Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld v. Kumji Assur Virji and anr Payne and Co. Part heard.

104-14—Payne & Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azain v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. ors M B Chothia.

Short Cause.

59-14—Jam R & D Hazarilal Sultansing a firm v. Dwarkada's Gumaniram & anr Kharas & P.

Long Causes.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey and ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hirlal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co Bhaishunker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smetham B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors D J Mantri Khundarao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & D Co. Little & Co. Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji and Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai Widow and ors Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla & M Pandooji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr Bicknell M R & Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daphtary F and D.

341-13—Shroff D and D Bai Gajrabai Widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

360-11—Jehanjir M and S Chunabai Widow v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Mehta and D Part heard.

279-13—Jehanjir M and S Dhanaji Bhaskar Dhuru and ors. v. Rajoballi Karim Bux & ors Smathem B & Co., Part heard 21-11-13.

Martrimonial Suit.

308-13—Smetham B & Co Joseph William Henry Gillar v. Marij Gillard alias Aziz.

Long Causes.

931-10—Bicknell & M R Co, Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Badadur v. Messrs Price Wills & Reeves, Little & Co.

1028-12—Motichand & D Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v. Chunilal Chotala & Co a firm Surajmal & Co.

376-12—Raghavaya N & Co Nanubai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S For postponement, Motichand & D Mulji & Th.

638-11—Surajmal & Co Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr, Khanderao L & M Jehanjir G & B.

299-13—Jehanjir M & S Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadirshaw & D Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhai Ardeshir Pochkana, Jehanjir & S Walla.

239-13—Jehangir M & S Valee Mahomed Hassan v. Abbaje Aboo Panadee Judah & S.

1349-12—Madhowji K & C The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H & Co.

65-13—Jehanjir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Sunderdas & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Goolnar Sunderdas & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Pane & Co Edgelow G W & Co Bick M R & Co Daphtary F & D.

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu Widow v. Vallabhadas Lakhmidas & ors, Jamsetji R & D For postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr, Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

849-13—Surajmal & Co Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundanmul a firm, Daphtary F & D.

1292-12—Bicknell M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kadarbhoy & ors v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy and anr, Payne & Co Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabjee D& Co Jehanjir M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & D.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr, Patell & Ez.

PRESS LAWS IN INDIA AND EGYPT.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

A conference organised by the Nationalities and Subject Races Committee was opened at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Feb. 16. The audience was largely composed of natives of India and Egypt. Sir Henry Cotton took the chair, and in the absence of Mr. Keir Hardie moved the following resolution:—"That this conference, believing that the free expression of the people's mind through a responsible and independent Press is necessary for the healthy development of a civilised State, demands the repeal of the Indian Press Act of 1910, and the remission of the harsh sentences which have been carried out under its operation. Furthermore, this conference proposes that a memorial be drawn up appealing to the Khedive and the Legislative Assembly of Egypt to consider the abolition of the Press Laws of 1881 and all the other exceptional laws, which have been revived in all their rigour since 1909, and the amnesty of the poets and journalists who have been condemned to imprisonment under these laws." He said that the Press Law of India was passed in spite of the active protests of the Indian community and the Indian representatives in the Legislative Council. It was a law authorising the Government to confiscate the Press, and it had been worked most drastically. They protested against the promiscuous interference with the liberty of the Press in its freedom of utterance and criticism of public measures. The Act had been so craftily worded that judges had decided that they were powerless to interfere—that, in fact, there was no control over the executive. The Act was of general application, but it had never been brought into force against a paper owned and edited by an Englishman, and he regretted to say that one of the gravest sources of anxiety and trouble in India was the articles deliberately intended to annoy and exasperate the Indian community. The time had come for a systematic agitation, not for the modification of the Act, but for its repeal. No one could honestly say that there was any necessity for its further retention on the Statute Book. If they suppressed newspapers, which were the ordinary channels of public opinion, and allowed no outlet for the feelings of races and nationalities, they only drove people to underground methods, and crimes which they heartily deplored were committed.

SPIRIT OF PROCLAMATION.

Mr. C. E. Maurice, in seconding the resolution, said they had been waiting since 1858 for the spirit of the Proclamation which was then issued—the promised equality of races. It concerned not only the welfare of India but the honour of England that this spirit should be enforced.

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, in a paper, argued that the Press Act was a double-edged sword which did not distinguish Mussulman from Hindoo thought. It had been employed in slaughtering newspapers. Editors and publishers were subjected to great indignity, and presses had been confiscated because they had dared to criticise the authorities on matters of public interest. The panic-stricken administrators of the Press Act were greatly exceeding their powers. He held that the Act had not touched the evil of sedition, and had failed at every point.

Mohamed Farid Bey, leader of the Egyptian National Party, speaking in French, said that he was unable to be present at the second conference of the Nationalities and Subject Races Committee, because he was in prison for six months for having written a preface to a volume of poems. The situation in Egypt had not progressed since 1910. On the contrary, it had retrograded. The Press was muzzled, the censorship of books still continued; even folk-songs did not escape, and for the slightest article displeasing to the Government a paper was completely killed. By virtue of the Press Law all the Nationalist journals had suffered.

The resolution was carried.

Dr. V. H. Rutherford moved the following resolution:—"That this conference welcomes the proposal to join an Indian Press Defence League having both British and Indian support, to keep before the public and Parliament of this country the position of the Indian Press and to agitate for the repeal of the Press Act of 1910." The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. H. Seed and carried.

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MILITARY AERONAUTICS IN BRITAIN.

ENGINE EVOLUTION AND THE AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

If we survey the matter in a general manner it will be found that the output capacity of the average firm engaged in aeroplane manufacturing in this country is very small, and as the time factor is of great importance for the most part orders for aeroplanes can be given by the Department of Military Aeronautics only in small quantities at a time, writes Mr. H. Massac Buist in the "Morning Post". Under this heading one sees plainly some of the ill-effects of lack of confidence, however, occasioned, which has prevented British capital flowing freely in the direction of aeronautical enterprise. Nevertheless, in the brief time since the new era received its official inauguration by the establishment last September of the department named, unquestionably much has been done to remove grounds of dissatisfaction. It has to be recognised that unfortunately the memory of grievances and of indiscretions takes long to live down. In the case of aeroplane constructors there is latterly a fairly general realisation that the industry is now dealing direct with a business-like organisation and that it is not in the clutches or at the mercy of the Aircraft Factory as a favoured rival. But when it comes to touching on the no less vital problem of gaining the confidence of the motor industry in a general sense, and not merely as concerns an odd firm here or there it is more difficult. As regards British-made engines, troubles in the past, combined with prejudice on the part of manufacturers, have seen years go by without any big firm long established having produced something which, of its period, has compelled the placing of orders in large quantities. No good can be done by blinking facts, but much good can be done by seeing to it that they are collected so as to show as many aspects of the business as possible. On that depends the accuracy with which we can diagnose present and future conditions. The starting point is, therefore, that an aerial service is non-efficient for conditions of warfare if we cannot produce in this country everything we need in the guise of engines. The Aircraft Factory has admittedly been engaged over a lengthy period in striving to evolve a motor suitable for aerial service. Nor is it pretended that any period is to be put to those efforts. To the contrary, the idea is to continue them from year to year so that as near the latest standard of efficiency as possible shall be always available as a type. Further, there is no secret that, in its dual capacity of an experimental and a repairs department, the Aircraft Factory possesses and uses machinery for making all manner of parts of an internal combustion engine. Nevertheless, as has been stated in these columns, the Factory has not standardised any engine.

GUARANTEES FURNISHED BY CIRCUMSTANCE.

What, then, is the policy of the newly-established Department of Military Aeronautics? In the first place, if the Aircraft Factory were allowed to manufacture motors, as distinct from experimenting with and repairing them, there would be an end of all further effort on the part of the British automobile industry to engage in this new branch. That is a risk that dare not be taken, because it is a fact that it would throw the entire work of production on a single Government Department which in time of war might be rendered inoperative through the machinations of the enemy. The idea, therefore, is to endeavour to have as many sources of manufacture as possible in case of emergency and as many as are necessary in time of peace, all such sources to be within our shores. Plainly the only way to achieve this end is to secure the co-operation of the native motor industry. Hence the first step is the putting into force of the policy, originated in these columns, of an open competition, the results of which are to be published broadcast in the same manner as were those of the Military Aeroplane Trials a couple of seasons ago, but the rewards of which are to be appreciably more substantial in that they are to include orders for batches of engines on a scale worthy the consideration of our motor makers, no matter how large their businesses. It must be had in mind that motor factories are on very much larger scales than aeroplane ones, and that an engine producer would lose money, instead of making it, if he turned aside from his standard output to produce a few special types of motors to a Government order. If the authorities retain any such ideas as that orders for motors can be given out a few at a time as they are for aeroplane, then the sooner they abandon that attitude the better, for it will lead only to failure. Inasmuch, however, as we are to assume that certain general principles governing contracting for the Services will be observed, we may expect that the quantity of orders placed for suitable motors will be determinable by the capacity of the given factory to produce. Under this head there are of course sundry difficulties. The nation necessarily stands always in need of the latest type of power plant, and it requires comparatively quick delivery; whereas the properly established motor manufacturer has a regular business with fixed scales of output. In the middle of the manufacturing year it is impossible for him suddenly to switch off from his ordinary business and take up a new branch to execute a temporary order. Experience will be needed on both sides as to the exact adjustment of these difficulties, which seem to be by no means insuperable.

WHY ORDERS MUST BE PLACED FOR BRITISH MOTORS.

But what of the fruits of the Royal Aircraft Factory's experiments, since in times of peace it is not intended that that department should manufacture motors? It appears reasonable to assume that in cases of national emergency there will be a sudden drop in the demand for pleasure cars, against which, however, there would doubtless be such a sudden rise in the demand for what we describe as commercial classes of vehicles that many manufacturers would be kept busy. In any case, in such circumstances, the Government would have to bet emergency engines made by whoever was available to produce them, as well as by the Royal Aircraft Factory. In the state of affairs in which we are at present, with native motor industry having stood aloof for one reason or another and having yet to prove its prowess in aero engine production, even on an experimental scale, one realises immediately that the chances of our getting anything dependable in sudden emergency would of the most slender sort. It is difficult enough to produce a single experimental engine which shall give the required results: it is vastly more difficult to reproduce such a type in quantities. Aviation demands a class of engine of far higher efficiency than the standard product for touring cars, for example. Hence, however dubious the motor manufacturers may be, one frankly realises that the authorities are in a cleft stick; it is absolutely essential for the national safety that our motor manufacturers should gain experience in the production, not in single specimens, but in numbers, of these new-style, highly-efficient engines. The industry's present experience is not enough to ensure success in emergency. It must make aero engines in numbers for the Government in time of peace to be of the least use to it in war. That seems to me the most effective guarantee the industry possesses at the moment that henceforth there are to be no tricks in the authorities' dealings with it: circumstances compel the War Office to encourage the motor manufacturer, else its own plans must prove impractical.

NO CALL TO TREAT WITH THE AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

Further, when to these circumstances one adds the fact that the buying department is to-day something absolutely dissociated from the Royal Aircraft Factory, it becomes abundantly clear that one's best service to the motor industry is to advise it utterly to ignore the existence of that establishment or anybody concerned with it, and not to go near it on any occasion whatever, but instead to deal only and always direct with the Department of Military Aeronautics. The Royal Aircraft Factory is to-day under the effective control of that department. For the reasons enumerated one cannot yet point to orders having been placed for British aero engines in quantities. But the case stands to-day thus: the single engines acquired and experimented with by the Aircraft Factory have been paid for, nor could any less have been done. We are on the eve of the aeroplane engine trials, and one sincerely hopes that the very utmost efforts will be made by the British manufacturers, particularly of motors designed in this country, because the results of these trials must be made public, and must therefore constitute any given firm's claims to receive, or not to receive, orders. For my part, I am satisfied to believe that home-built engines can show up well in those tests, and that the industry will be well advised to have every confidence in the manner in which success will be rewarded in the only way that matters—by the receipt of orders for the satisfactory product. And in saying that I will not pretend for a moment that the Aircraft Factory will not make the most exhaustive study of every successful aero engine that comes out. What matters to the motor industry of this country is merely that it is not allowed to enter into manufacturing competition with it, and that in consequence constructors of suitable engines have the opportunity of doing profitable business with the War Office, which heartily desires to be rid of the necessity to place further orders for foreign products. The subject is one that presents so many aspects that will be needful to return to it in a future article.

HAPPINESS IN THE WORLD.

Ask yourselves, then, is it true that the evolution of human society has always tended to promote the happiness of men and women? Is it true, as a matter of fact, that as the world has become older and wiser it has also become happier? Has the progress of civilisation always made for human happiness? Has it introduced into life a larger increment of pleasure than of pain? Are the pleasures of possession really more intense than those of pursuit? As we grow wiser do not ever-widening vistas of possibility open out before us, so that every step we move is a step towards discontent with the petty achievements of the past? I will not venture to offer confident answers to these tremendous questions. I do not know—none of us certainly knows—whether, on the whole, mankind is happier than it was in the Stone Age—whether we are happier than the cave-dwellers of the prehistoric past. But I do say that there is no certain indication in the long history of mankind that it is the purpose of God Who overrules that history that man should always and inevitably move towards happiness, and there is a great deal that points the other way.—The BISHOP OF OSSORY, in "The Guardian."

DIPLOMATS AND MARRIAGE.

GERMAN BAN ON FOREIGN BRIDES.

I hear, says the "Times" Berlin correspondent, that the first application has just been made of the new rule that members of the German Diplomatic Service may not marry foreigners.

A Secretary of Legation has had to leave the Diplomatic Service on his marriage, but, in view of an excellent record, has been transferred to the Colonial Office.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. R. Wilkins, of the 114th Maharattas, as senior Colonel, has assumed command of the troops of the Fort William Garrison. The Garrison, of course, includes the troops at Ahpore. The 114th Maharattas, by the way, have the reputation of being one of the finest signalling battalions amongst the Indian regiments of the Army in India.

PERIL OF IGNORANCE.

LORD HALDANE ON EDUCATION.

Viscount Haldane has contributed a highly interesting article on present-day educational problems to the March number of "Nash's Magazine." His lordship declares that:

"All that Great Britain is and may be in the world of material power and organised rivalry is involved in the question whether she stands ready to educate herself to the level of her chief competitors. On the answer that is returned to that question depends the fate of the generations to come. We can measure and prepare to meet our visible enemies or potential enemies. But there is a deadlier peril menacing these islands than any foreign army or foreign navy. It is the peril of ignorance, of mental inertia, of slip-shop ways of thinking and acting, of a depressed average of intelligence, of a preference for casual improvisations and rule-of-thumb methods where our rivals rely on scientific forethought and organisation.

"The German chemist and professor and administrator, working unseen in their laboratories and class rooms and offices, threaten our standing in the world of nations less directly, perhaps, but more formidably than any fleet of Dreadnoughts. What we have to do is to face them on their own ground and make ourselves as painstaking and efficient as they are. It will be a costly undertaking, but every penny spent on it will be salvage expenditure and cannot be stinted.

The crisis that confronts us—and it is a crisis—will be solved only by approaching it in the spirit in which Germany grapled with the problems of her own resurrection when a century ago she lay humbled under the heel of Napoleon. Who saved Germany then? It was men like Fichte and von Humboldt, who called upon the German people to educate themselves. That more than anything else has brought Germany to the height she now occupies. The same call is made upon us to-day. We, too, have to recognise that in education lies our future.

Lord Haldane says that the Government are determined to place our educational system on a really national and coherent basis, and adds, "A true system of national education is something that I regard as absolutely vital to the whole democratic movement in these islands; and it is nothing less than this that the Government intend to set about establishing this year."

ENGLAND'S RIVALS.

"What is needed more than anything else," his lordship adds, "is a campaign of education in education. . . No small number of Englishmen of the upper classes still appear not to have outgrown the suspicion that education is something dangerous and ensnaring, that it 'unsettles' people and makes them too 'independent' and gives them ideas above their station. What is far more serious and deplorable is that the world of business should not yet have quite overcome a similar septicisim. The is nothing like the demand here that there is in Germany for the specially equipped student. . . . Instances abound where important manufactures have been wrested from the English because their rivals have adopted more scientific methods."

Referring to the period when he was at the War Office, Lord Haldane says: "I was appalled to find that something like 13 per cent. of the recruits could neither read nor write. Why? They were taught these accomplishments at the elementary schools, but the moment they left school they forgot all they learned; it had no further interest for them. The reason was that there were no secondary or continuation schools that appealed to them, or that seemed to hold out any promise of a career, and consequently no encouragement or inducement to them to keep up their studies. We had to educate them all over again."

THE PUTUMAYO CRIMINALS.

SLOW-MOVING JUSTICE IN PERU.

The Committee of the Anti-slavery and Aborigines Protection Society wrote to the Foreign Office at the end of December last, asking whether the Peruvian Government had yet brought to justice any—and if so, how many—of the principal criminals of the Putumayo, and further inquired whether the Government intended to publish any papers dealing with labour conditions in the Amazon Valley.

In reply a letter from the Foreign Office, dated January 20, stated that the Government had been kept informed by their representatives of the steps taken by the Peruvian Government to bring to justice the principal criminals of the Putumayo. His Majesty's Consul at Iquitos had reported that Armando Normand arrived there in custody on October 3 last, and was lodged in the prison at Iquitos. The answer to the second paragraph of the Committee's letter was in the negative.

In a further letter, dated January 31, to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Committee wrote: "It is a matter of deep regret to our Committee that not a single Putumayo criminal has yet been brought to justice by the Peruvian Government, whilst out of some 250 warrants of arrest issued by Judge Paredes sixteen individuals only have been arrested, and of these only two or three appear to be in the long list of criminals in Sir Roger Casement's report, which was in the possession of the Peruvian Government nearly three years ago. According to the telegram despatched by Judge Paredes on July 25, 1911, three persons in the list supplied to His Majesty's Government have been in the hands of the Peruvian authorities for over two years, whilst the man against whom 'innumerable crimes' are alleged, has been under arrest, owing to the activity of the Bolivian Government, since October last.'

"The Committee of the Society believe (proceeds the letter) that this failure of the Peruvian Government to administer justice in a tragedy so appalling as the Putumayo horrors cannot fail to bring grave reproach upon the name of Peru throughout the civilised world. We beg to express to His Majesty's Government the appreciation of this Society for the manner in which they have been pressing upon the Peruvian Government the importance of arresting and punishing the criminal agents of the Putumayo."

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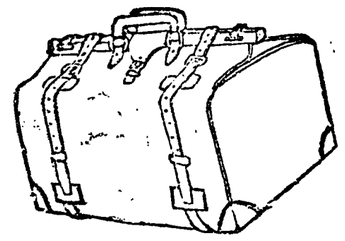
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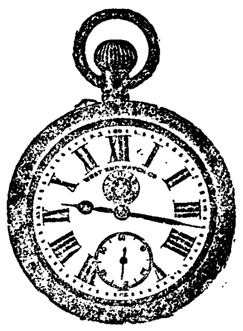
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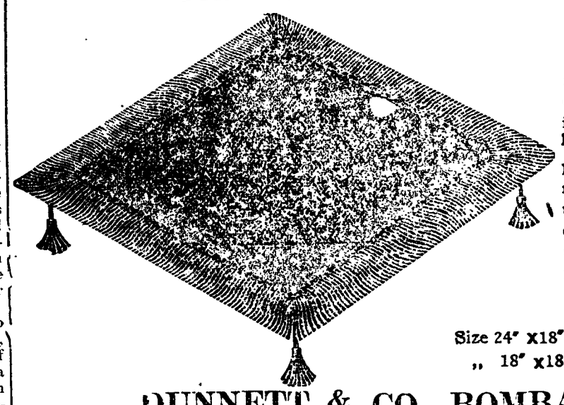
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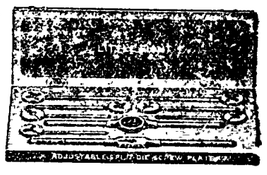
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